

# LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

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## Victim Study Notes 1974-75 Stabilization of Crime Rate

The nation experienced a stabilization in the crime victimization rate between 1974 and 1975 for the crimes of robbery, rape, assault, household burglary, motor vehicle theft, purse snatching, and pocket picking, according to LEAA's latest victim survey.

Based on polls which include crimes not reported to the police as well as those brought to official attention, the survey found that during 1975 there were an estimated 40,483,000 victimizations of persons, households and businesses. The figure includes approximately 25.1 million household and personal larcenies without contact between victim and offender, 6.7 million household burglaries, 1.5 million commercial burglaries, 264,000 commercial robberies, 1.4 million motor vehicle thefts, and 5.4 million crimes of violence.

Although the total number of victimizations in 1975 was two percent higher than the 39,694,000 estimated for 1974, the crime victim rate, based on the number of crimes per 1,000 inhabitants, remained virtually constant because of population increases.

Commenting on the stabilization, Acting LEAA Administrator James M. H. Gregg said, "This finding, based on three

years of data, challenges the conventional view that the nation had experienced an unrelenting rise in crime between 1974 and 1975."

However, Gregg warned that the survey data should not be directly compared with statistics collected from police departments and published in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports, due to substantial differences in coverage between the victimization studies and police statistics.

While police data on the incidence of crime come primarily from reports people make to the police, Gregg noted that his agency's victimization statistics contain both reported and non-reported offenses. He added that there are also differences in the types of crimes included, in the age range of persons covered, and in some counting and classifying rules.

The report's findings underscore the differences between the two statistical techniques. During the period in which the victim survey found virtually no change in the victimization rate, the number of victimizations reported to the police increased by 5.5 percent.

According to the survey, household and personal larcenies without personal contact

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## OK Missouri Deadly Force Law; Court to Rule in Memphis Case

The Supreme Court recently upheld a Missouri law that allows police to use deadly force against escaping suspects who were involved in a nonviolent felony, but the Court has been petitioned to review a similar case involving the firearms policy of the Memphis Police Department.

Coming on the heels of a recently released Police Foundation study that called for more restrictive police firearms policies [see story on page 3], the Missouri ruling overturned a December 1, 1976 decision in St. Louis by the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.

In an unsigned unanimous opinion, the Court stated that it was unable to consider the constitutional issues raised in regard to the Missouri law because hypothetical rather than substantive matters were at the core of the case as it was presented for review.

The decision involved a 1971 incident in which Robert Marek, a police officer in Olivette, Missouri, tried to capture one of two persons discovered at 1:20 A.M. in a golf driving range office. Marek had warned, "Stop or I'll shoot," and then fired a bullet that killed 18-year-old Michael Mattis.

Mattis's parents, with the aid of the eastern Missouri branch of the American Civil Liberties Union, filed suit in U.S. District Court in St. Louis seeking damages for the death of their son and requesting that the court declare unconstitutional the Missouri statute that permits police to use deadly force to "effect an arrest."

The District Court ruled that the police had acted in "good faith" in performing their duty and denied both damages and a declaratory judgment on the Missouri law.

Although Mattis accepted the court's decision on damages, he appealed to the Court of Appeals in a further attempt to get the law overturned on constitutional grounds. The appellate court sent the case back to the District Court, ruling that the lower court should issue a "declaratory judgment" regarding the law's constitutionality.

The District Court upheld the law, but, on appeal again, the Court of Appeals reversed the ruling and found the deadly force statute unconstitutional.

The state appealed to the Supreme Court, which overturned the appellate court decision, ruling that Mattis no longer was entitled to a declaratory judgment on the Missouri law because the District Court had disposed of his interest in the case when it had denied him damages.

Mattis's primary claim for a judgment against the deadly force statute "is that he will obtain emotional satisfaction from a ruling that his son's death was wrongful," the Court's ruling stated, adding that "emotional involvement in a law suit is not enough to meet the case of controversy requirement" necessary for a legal dispute to exist.

William Caldwell, a staff attorney with the Lawyer's Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, noted that his organization is handling a similar case that may soon be reviewed by the Supreme Court. "We've filed a petition for review after an adverse Sixth Circuit decision," he said. "Basically it is the same kind of problem, but we're in a better procedural position."

Caldwell explained that the suit involves a "live case of controversy" because the damage portion of the petition has not been dropped, as it was in the Mattis litigation. He added that the case, *Wiley v. the Memphis Police Department*, involves several defendants, including "the City of Memphis, the mayor and high-ranking police officials."

According to Caldwell, the case centers on a police shooting of a 15-year-old boy who was fleeing along with an accomplice from the scene of a marine supply store robbery. "The court held that the [fire-

Continued on Page 7

## Lawyers Say TV Cops Violate Suspects' Rights; See Risk if Viewers Accept Illegal Conduct

Two separate studies released last month have charged that television police characters often violate the constitutional rights of their suspects and one of the reports noted that the programs may be indirectly convincing viewers that such conduct is acceptable when coming from real-life police.

A study by two law professors, Stephen Arons and Ethan Katsh, stated that "today even the most blatantly illegal and unconstitutional behavior of police officers is glorified by an endless stream of television police dramas."

"What started off as merely fictional entertainment has now begun to have the political effect of 'softening up' public opinion and making it more accepting of such police conduct," the professors warned.

In a separate study, conducted for the National Citizens Committee for Broadcasting, attorney Vaughn A. Carney contended that "the major networks tend to promulgate the idea that just about anything which law enforcement authorities do in the process of ferreting out and pursuing criminal activity is permissible."

Arons and Katsh, professors of legal studies at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, based their conclusions on a

survey of television crime shows which they monitored from the fall of 1974 to the spring of 1976. Their findings were published in a recent issue of *Saturday Review* magazine and were reprinted in the current edition of *Student Lawyer*, a publication of the American Bar Association.

After examining 15 prime-time cop shows with regard to their treatment of legal and constitutional issues, Arons and Katsh "found 43 separate scenes in which serious questions could be raised about the propriety of the police action," the study said.

According to the authors, the incidents included 21 "clear constitutional violations," 15 instances of police brutality or harassment, and seven cases in which there was no mention of a suspect's constitutional rights.

Of the 15 series surveyed during a one week period in March 1976, only "SWAT" contained no legal improprieties, while "Police Woman" had the highest number of unconstitutional incidents with seven.

Charging that the crime shows projected an image "that is alien to the Constitution," the authors stated, "The facts would horrify the average judge if they were brought into court as real cases."

Enumerating the types of constitutional violations portrayed in the programs, the study said, "Hardly a single viewing hour passes without an illegal search, or a confession obtained by coercion, or the failure to provide counsel. Warrants are not sought or issued, and hardly any mention is made of notifying suspects of their right against self-incrimination."

Commenting on their findings, Arons and Katsh said that television police programs rarely showed that innocent citizens might be harmed by the improper conduct of law enforcement authorities.

The professors noted that television probably serves as the average citizen's primary exposure to police work, and they voiced the belief that most viewers did not recognize the constitutional violations portrayed and might not recognize such misconduct in real life.

"If crime show violations of the Constitution always turn out to be a good thing, then these TV morality plays may amount to nothing more than reactionary propaganda," the study said. "For television, the challenge is how to give sane, constitutional values access to the TV crime scene."

Although the National Citizens Committee study also mentioned the constitu-

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### Part III

*Lawrence Byford, Chief Constable Lincolnshire, England*

Discussion of the concept of British police in British society and how it differs from the American;

60 min., b/w

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*Sean Sheehan, Assistant Commissioner Garda Siochana, Phoenix Park, Dublin*  
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# NewsBriefs . . . NewsBriefs . . .

## Simon, Buckley & Luce Form Legal Defense Fund for FBI Agents

Former Treasury Secretary William E. Simon, former U.S. Senator James L. Buckley, and Clare Boothe Luce, a former ambassador, recently organized a fund-raising drive to provide legal defense for FBI agents charged with intelligence abuses, according to an Associated Press report.

An announcement by the Citizens Legal Defense Fund for the FBI noted that "the funds raised by the organization will be used to help defend present and former FBI agents involved in civil and criminal litigation arising out of the performance of their duties."

The statement added that the group's primary effort will be the defense of former agent John J. Kearney, who is under a five-count Federal indictment charging him with the use of illegal wiretapping and bugging against the Weatherman and other radical organizations. The announcement said the indictment was a "viciously unfair prosecution."

In a fund-raising letter, Simon, Buckley and Luce contended that Kearney could have avoided prosecution by cooperating with investigators and "blaming his superiors in the bureau." However, the letter added, "John Kearney would not do so."

## Davis Says Government Will Require Microscopic ID Tags In Explosives

In an effort to promote quick identification of explosive materials used in terrorist bombings, the Federal government will soon require that microscopic tags be implanted in all newly manufactured explosives, the director of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms said recently.

ATF Director Rex Davis noted that the government plans to demonstrate the new identification tags in June. "We hope within a year that all explosives manufactured in the United States and imported will have a material in them to show where they came from," he said.

Davis added that the tags could also be useful in tracking explosives before they are detonated - aboard airplanes or in buildings mined by terrorists.

## Citizen Anti-Crime Group Founded To Improve Police Effectiveness

A citizen-oriented crime prevention foundation was established in New York City last month in an effort to improve the quality and effectiveness of law enforcement and crime resistance throughout the country.

The Law Enforcement Assistance Foun-

dation (LEAF) is designed to educate citizens in methods of deterring and preventing crime, and to foster communication and cooperation among law enforcement agencies and organizations.

According to a LEAF spokesman, the new organization will join with the FBI to promote the bureau's Crime Resistance Program. The joint venture will kick off a national advertising campaign in San Francisco with a billboard project designed to heighten citizens' awareness of their vulnerability to crime, and of the need for widespread public crime prevention efforts.

Ordway P. Burden has been appointed president and treasurer of LEAF. He has served in a wide range of national and local law enforcement organizations and is a regular columnist for Law Enforcement News.

Requests for grants from LEAF may be addressed to: Ordway P. Burden, Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY.

## LEAA to Pay \$1,250,000 in Benefits To Survivors of 25 Cops & Firemen

The survivors of 25 policemen and firefighters who were killed in the line of duty will receive a total of \$1,250,000 in benefit payments under the Public Safety Officer's Benefits Act of 1976, LEAA has announced.

Acting LEAA Administrator James M. H. Gregg noted that each of the officer's survivors are entitled to \$50,000 under the new law, which applies to deaths resulting from injuries received on or after September 1976. The funds became available on May 4, when President Carter signed the First 1977 Supplemental Appropriation Act.

The benefits act provides coverage for men and women who serve state and local public agencies in official capacities as law enforcement officers or firefighters, including those working in police and correctional agencies, probation and parole services, and in court positions. Volunteer firefighters are also covered by the law if they are members of legally organized volunteer fire departments.

LEAA, which runs the benefit program, said that it has received a total of 197 claims. It noted that the act prohibits payment of benefits if death is caused by intentional misconduct, gross negligence or voluntary intoxication of an officer, or by suicide. In addition, benefits are not paid to a survivor whose actions "contributed substantially" to the officer's death or to survivors of officers whose deaths resulted from occupational illness or chronic disease.

## Alabama Trial Courts May Close Due to Lack of Operating Funds

Alabama's trial court system might be temporarily closed in "the next few weeks" due to a lack of operating funds, the state's chief justice said recently.

Chief Justice C. C. Torbert noted that he has asked the legislature to push through emergency appropriations to keep the trial courts open for the rest of the fiscal year, which ends on September 30. He added that if the legislation is not passed, "it can be anticipated that legal action" will be taken.

According to Torbert, the threatened judicial crisis was brought about as a result of a recently enacted statute which prohibits the court system from spending more than it procures from fines and court costs.

## LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

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# Federal, State Law Reform Urged to Curb Illegal Gambling

As a means of suppressing illegal gambling activity, a Federally-funded study has called for the overhaul of Federal and state tax and gambling laws to put legal games on a more competitive footing.

Entitled "The Development of the Law of Gambling," the 934-page, two-year study was completed last month by the Cornell University Institute of Organized Crime under a \$75,805 grant from LEAA. It is designed to provide the historical perspective and legal context within which proposals to decriminalize or suppress gambling might be considered.

The study's director, Cornell Professor G Robert Blakey, indicated that illegal games give bettors more for their money than do the state-run operations. "Apart from the question of legality or morality, no one but a fool would gamble with state-run operations," he said.

"If the state is willing to forego its revenue-raising objective, then perhaps state lotteries or bookmaking could compete on an equal basis with the illegal numbers games and bookmaking," Blakey noted. "But the numbers operators and bookies, who don't worry about taxes, can always give customers better odds."

In calling for a restructuring of tax policy, Blakey said he saw no sociological or moral reason why the government should not go into "direct competition with the mob" by taking less of a cut from legal games.

"All of the evidence seems to indicate that there is no justification for the highly publicized expectation that the decriminalization of gambling would provide an important new source of revenue for public

treasuries," he wrote in the conclusion of the study. "Tax laws must be reformulated, recognizing economic facts of life, so that taxation does not put lawful forms of gambling in uncompetitive positions with unlawful forms."

Federal and state gambling laws would also have to be modified to put illegal operations out of business, Blakey said, adding that he was speaking for himself, and not for LEAA.

"You have to modernize your gambling statutes," he declared. "You have to equip your prosecutors with the right to give grand jury immunity to witnesses; authorize wiretaps; organize special investigative units; appropriate sufficient financial resources; and then get judges to hand out stiff sentences so you get away from the revolving door treatment now meted out to most persons arrested for gambling."

Noting that legalized casino gambling will spread into areas other than Atlantic City, New Jersey within the next decade, Blakey cautioned that organized crime will infiltrate the new industry unless appropriate legislation is carefully drafted.

In discussing the origins and effects of gambling in the United States from 1776 to 1976, the study noted that organized crime, in the form of gambling syndicates, developed in the early 1900's. "Syndicates developed to offer individual bookies the financial backing they needed," the report said.

"The local political structure of the early 1900's also helped syndicates gain a firm foothold in urban neighborhoods," the report continued. "In many neighborhoods, gambling syndicates were the politi-

cal machines. The bookies' backers knew the residents, participated in politics, and often belonged to the police department or judicial branch of the government."

Although the study noted that this political link no longer exists in modern cities, it contended that the gambling syndicates remain and that organized crime controls an estimated 50 percent of all illegal gambling in the Northeast.

Commenting on the report's emphasis on the history of gambling, Blakey stressed that state legislatures cannot make knowledgeable modern law without an awareness of the past. "Lacking in this rush toward a new tomorrow has been, among other things, historical perspective," he said. "Law reform that is ignorant of the past runs the risk of failure if only because it does not learn the simple lessons of history."

In the preface to the study, which he completed with the help of 50 Cornell University law students, Blakey predicted the type of gambling policy that would evolve from a loosening of gambling restrictions by both the Federal and state governments. "It embraces the de facto decriminalization of various forms of illicit gambling along with the socialization of selected games," he said.

"The nation seems to be heading, in short, for the worst of both worlds," Blakey observed. "Illegal gambling will flourish in a twilight zone between formal

prohibition and half-hearted enforcement. By its side, there will develop legal games — first lotteries, then off-track betting, finally perhaps state-run, or at least state-regulated casinos."

Blakey painted a chaotic picture of what he believes will be the final outcome of a haphazard removal of traditional gambling prohibitions. "Gambling policy will have changed in a hope to increase tax revenues and reform law enforcement," he said, "comparatively little income will endure, and the corruption and inefficiency of law enforcement and the obstruction of the courts will continue."

Emphasizing that Federal-state cooperation is essential for effective gambling law reform and suppression of illegal gambling, Blakey pointed out that the relation of the law in other jurisdictions must be considered in developing new policies.

"The impact of the law of any one jurisdiction is a complex intermixture of criminal, civil and tax policy," he said. "Equally so, the policy of the Federal government must be taken into account. Federal tax policy alone can frustrate the implementation of state efforts to work out new gambling policy changes."

Blakey added that unless state and Federal policy changes are coordinated, it may become impossible to make such changes at the state level. "Acting alone, therefore, a state may not be able to effect a new start; it may even be unwise to try."

## Study Says Departments Are Limiting Use of Deadly Force

Large metropolitan police departments are tending to limit the use of deadly force by their personnel, but carefully drawn, explicit police firearms standards are still needed in many parts of the country, according to a new Police Foundation study.

Although the study found that police departments differ widely in their policies governing gun use, it did not recommend that all law enforcement agencies adopt a common set of guidelines. "It does appear, however, that departments would do well to review their policies for content and clarity, and not wait until an embarrassing or tragic incident exposes the policy's inadequacies," the report said.

Based on an extensive literature review and a survey of seven major metropolises, the study revealed that "the trend in most large cities seems to be toward limiting the use of deadly force to situations involving self-defense, the defense of others, and the apprehension of suspects in violent or potentially deadly felonies."

The 190-page report recommends that firearms standards be based on the "dangerousness of a suspect confronted by police" rather than on the seriousness of the original crime. "The two factors are obviously related," the study added, "but a policy based on danger can be clearer and more concise, can exclude many questionable shootings, and need not require an officer to attempt so elaborate an evaluation of the facts before deciding whether to shoot."

In his preface to the report, Police Foundation President Patrick V. Murphy noted the need for the collection of nationwide data on the issue.

"This study reflects a beneficial use of a still too infrequent practice in American policing, that of cross-city comparative research," Murphy said. "Police departments have much to learn from each other on issues such as the use of force."

The report stated that inadequate data collection in many departments inhibits the development of policies, training programs and enforcement procedures, adding that administrators need such information in order to implement rational standards and to "assess the appropriateness of personnel policies and training."

Pointing out the need for a "wider frame of reference" for informed departmental decision-making, the report called for the establishment of a national data center, operated by the FBI or other Federal agency, that would disseminate information about police-citizen shooting incidents.

"The experience of other communities is helpful in guiding the development of new firearms policies and regulations and in overcoming initial resistance, which can arise when new, more restrictive measures are put into effect," the report said.

Other recommendations stated that "violence-prone officers" should be carefully monitored, that no police officer should be allowed to use warning shots under any circumstances and that personnel should be allowed "to draw or to display a weapon only if there is reason to fear for personal safety or the safety of others." The study also suggests that "discharging a firearm from or at a moving vehicle should be prohibited unless the occupants of the

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## Minnesota Honors Slain Officers



Minnesota observed National Law Enforcement Memorial Day on May 15th by dedicating a monument to all law enforcement officers in that state who have been killed in the line of duty.

Located inside the main passenger terminal at the Minneapolis-St. Paul Airport, the monument was created by the Law Enforcement Memorial Association, which for the past three years has been raising funds for the project. The association includes members from almost all law enforcement associations, federations and auxiliaries in the state.

Constructed of granite, the monument is flanked by identical stone podiums with the words "Dedication, Courage, Sacrifice and Honor" carved into their front surfaces. On top of each podium is a metal plate bearing an etching of the Law Enforcement Code of Ethics. The entire construction is surrounded with live shrubbery and is spotlighted on both sides.

An association spokesman noted that the monument will be viewed by several million people who use the passenger terminal every year. "The memorial has been dedicated to those brave officers who have given their lives so that we might live in an orderly and lawful society," he said. "Their sacrifices will now be constantly recognized and the importance of their contributions to our present way of life will be witnessed by all who view the memorial."



# Arson Investigation Seminar

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## I. Welcome

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# Sources of Funding for Police Construction

By RON HAZEN

No city administrator or police chief needs to be told how difficult it is to secure funds for the construction or renovation of a law enforcement facility. As funds become more and more difficult to obtain from local sources, attention is often focused on Federal funding programs. Familiarity with specific programs can be of great help to local administrators, not only by increasing the chances of receiving funds, but also by reducing the waste of time and effort in trying to obtain needed information — a significant consideration in itself.

Two potential sources of Federal financing for construction are the Defense Department's Defense Civil Preparedness Agency (DCPA), and the Economic Development Administration (EDA), a Commerce Department agency. These programs have generated considerable interest, but quite often municipalities that wish to apply for the funds are uncertain about technical aspects of the programs, such as eligibility restrictions, funding limitations, and the name of the appropriate contact person. An attempt will be made to explain these considerations.

## Defense Civil Preparedness Agency

The major program of technical assistance and financial support provided by DCPA concerns the development of an Emergency Operations Center (EOC). An EOC is defined by DCPA as "a facility from which key officials can direct and control emergency operations." Many local officials see the inclusion of an EOC in their plans as a method of partial-

ly financing a proposed building. Municipalities applying for these funds should consider the following:

- An EOC project application may be for modification to the interior of an existing building, or for inclusion within a facility which is still in the planning stages.
- DCPA may provide up to 50 percent matching funds for the design, construction, alteration and maintenance costs of only that space in a building that is to be used for the EOC. This formula also applies to the purchase, maintenance and repair of equipment, and DCPA provides guidance as to equipment specifications.
- An EOC project must conform to an accepted statewide EDC Development Plan, be included on the state's priority list of projects, and meet detailed DCPA standards.
- Funds are allocated by the appropriate regional office of DCPA on a priority basis to eligible projects within the limits of the region's allotment.

Because of the limited funds available, those interested in this program solely as a means to finance a proposed building may be disappointed. Building to DCPA design and program standards may actually result in increased cost to the municipality.

However, local decision-makers who are committed to providing an EDC and are willing to assume the locality's share of the cost, should give this program serious consideration.

Before deciding on whether their municipality should apply for these funds,

community leaders should ask themselves the question: is an EOC needed, or are we just looking for an outside source of funding for our building project?

Further information on DCPA, as well as other programs involving loan and donation of equipment and technical guidance, may be obtained from: Information Services Office, Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301.

## Economic Development Administration

Economic development funds are provided by authority of the Public Works Employment Act of 1976, and administered by EDA. Congress is presently considering a \$4 billion extension to the Act, which can provide up to 100 percent funding for the construction of approved public works projects, as well as the related architectural and engineering services.

Under the original 1976 Act, eligibility for funds was based primarily on: the unemployment rate of the applicant's jurisdiction, the labor-intensity of the proposed building project, the relationship of the project to an approved state or regional development plan, and the expected long-term benefits of the proposed project.

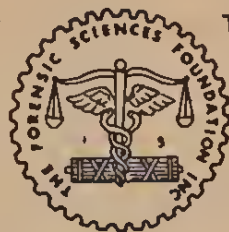
Considerable revisions in the original act are expected in the proposed legislation. Some of the expected modifications include:

- State jail construction standards will supercede LEAA criteria, and will be used by the EDA as a determinant for approving jail construction projects.
- The applicant community's unemployment rate will be calculated from the last 12 consecutive months with seasonal adjustment, and 6.5 percent unemployment will be the probable minimum for eligibility.
- Only applications received by the Economic Development Administration prior to December 3, 1976 will be considered, except where new applications are needed to meet the minimum regional or local allocation.

At the present time it appears that the main objective of the legislation will be to fund some of the more than 20,000 projects which qualified under the original Act, but which did not receive financial aid. Considering the number of applications now pending and the large amount of money that will be needed for each project, it would appear that only a small percentage of proposed projects will receive funding. President Carter signed the authorization bill on May 13, but a separate bill appropriating funds for the program must now also be passed. It is difficult to predict at this moment all of the changes which will appear in the final version of the Act. Interested persons should keep abreast of the progress of this legislation.

Additional information can be obtained from your Congressman's office, from the appropriate regional or state EDA office (state offices of EDA are generally located in the state capital) or from: Office of Public Affairs, Economic Development Agency, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230.

As local coffers become more and more depleted and local resources in general become strained, law enforcement and government administrators will increasingly search for new outside sources, such as those just discussed. The details of such funding programs should be fully understood before investing a great amount of time, effort and hope in these areas.



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## The Criminal Justice Role of The Private Foundation

A great deal of money is now being channeled into experiments in criminal justice and law enforcement, both research-oriented and activist projects as well as ongoing rehabilitative and training programs. The vast majority of it comes from that seemingly bottomless pit known as the Federal government, but a small, significant portion is supplied by private foundations, and it is their role I would like to touch upon briefly.

The foundation with which I am most familiar is the Florence Vanderbilt Burden Foundation, since I serve on its board of directors. Some of the projects with which this foundation has been involved are in the area of criminal justice, and are, I think, illustrative of the importance and usefulness of the private foundation.

Robert Higgins, who until recently was executive director of the Burden Foundation and is now with the Robert Sterling Clark Foundation, has termed private foundation work "high leverage." Even the Ford Foundation cannot compete with the U.S. Treasury, so what a private foundation does is try to invest a relatively small amount of money where results are likely to be greatest — and great results often mean public funding.

For example, a few years ago the Burden Foundation awarded a small, \$1,500 research grant that led to a proposal for government support for a program aimed at dealing with the source of much inner-city crime, i.e. community conflicts. A family or neighborhood squabble is technically beyond government purview, but is nonetheless the cause of many nasty situations leading to tragic crimes.

The grant went to two young women, Ann Weisbrod and Sandy Tamid, who had both worked in the New York City Department of Correction. It was awarded on the condition that they have a sponsor, which they found in the six-year-old Institute for Mediation and Conflict Resolution.

In June 1975, the project took shape as the Harlem-based Dispute Center, located at 425 West 144th Street. The Center has now received funding from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration for the third consecutive year.

Executive Director Weisbrod describes the function of the Dispute Center as providing an alternative to arrest and prosecution in interpersonal disputes where there is a prior relationship, such as among friends, family or neighbors.

"The courts are constructed to deal with crimes upon innocent victims," explains Weisbrod. "But in the cases we deal with the assault is just the tip of the iceberg."

Operating now in all of the Bronx and Manhattan, the Dispute Center has mediated more than 1,000 cases. It handles three types of referrals: police non-arrest cases; summons court cases; and desk appearance cases, involving both misdemeanors and felonies. (The Dispute Center does not handle drug or prostitution cases.)

One case handled by the Dispute Center dealt with a conflict arising between a man and a woman who had lived together. She had him arrested and charged with stealing her letters and pictures and threatening her with a gun. While police do not usually refer cases involving guns, in this one there was absolutely no proof.

In mediation it turned out that he was in professional school, and wanted her to drop the charges in order that he could continue his career. In return for this he was willing to give back her effects. To resolve the matter they even burned all the letters and pictures during the mediation session.

Another case involved four junior high school students who stole \$11,000 worth of bus and train passes from other children. About \$9,000 worth were recovered and the boys agreed to do alternative community service to make up for the rest.

The Dispute Center also hands cases over from mediation to binding arbitration. The decisions of the arbitrator become binding in civil, not criminal court.

Another program conceived under the auspices of the Burden Foundation, then given continued life, is the Urban Court program of the Justice Resource Institute in Boston. One of the Urban Court's goals is to bring home to the criminal the consequences his actions have upon the victim. For example, a young man who stole a television from an old invalid woman was shown that, to her, it was not just an item worth a certain amount of money, but the center of her life. In the end he agreed to paint her house, mow her lawn and drive her to the doctor for a weekly checkup in addition to returning the TV.

Another part of the Urban Court project is the training of mediators and the utilization of them in less serious cases of family and neighborhood disputes.

The project also attempts to help the victim of crime in a variety of ways, including acquainting him with court procedure, helping him to find medical assistance if necessary, and expediting taking his complaint and documenting his losses.

Changes are made in the sentencing procedure. A defendant found guilty is referred to a panel comprised of a probation officer, two community members, the panel convener and, in some cases, the victim.

The hope is that this kind of panel can provide appropriate sentences — for example, making a vandal work to repair damage.

Bob Higgins has described the Burden Foundation as "very problem oriented, not ideological." It has worked with the New York Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union on the one hand, and with Americans for Effective Law Enforcement, an organization which defends policemen charged with violating others' civil rights, on the other.

"The Foundation often supports an institution when it is attempting to do something of value that tends to conflict with its traditional role. Foundations should be willing to support ideas that involve risk," maintains Higgins.

(Ordway P. Burden invites correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Westwood P.O., Washington Township, NJ 07675.)

## See Domestic Assault Linked to Prior Dispute Calls to Police

Homicides and aggravated assaults are often preceded by a series of requests for police intervention in domestic disputes and disturbances, according to a recently published Police Foundation report.

Based on studies in Kansas City, Missouri and Detroit, the report noted that "there appears to be a distinct relationship between domestic-related homicides and aggravated assaults and prior police interventions for disputes and disturbances."

"The Kansas City study found that in the two years preceding the domestic assault or homicide, the police had been at the address of the incident for disturbance calls at least once in about 85 percent of the cases, and at least five times in about 50 percent of the cases," the report said.

In both cities, threats were found to be valuable indicators of coming violence. The Kansas City study indicated that "if physical force had been involved in a disturbance, threats had been made in almost 80 percent of the cases."

"The Detroit study likewise showed the importance of threats as predictors of violence; the study found that 53 out of 90 homicides involving family members were preceded by threats," the report noted.

In the foreword to the 44-page study, Harvard University professor James Q. Wilson said the report suggests that persons

who are involved in violent disputes exhibit different characteristics from those who engage in nonviolent disturbances. "Perhaps most striking, it finds at least in Kansas City that the police can obtain some early warning of assaults and homicides," he added.

Wilson, who is also a member of the Police Foundation's board of directors, called for continued research into ways of reducing the chance that a dispute will lead to violence. "One is to build upon the 'family crisis intervention unit' strategy pioneered by Dr. Morton Bard and the New York City Police," he said. "Unfortunately, we still do not have enough tested experience with this technique of trained dispute settlement to know the extent to which it can reduce subsequent violent behavior as opposed to simply providing a useful way for cooling off the disputants momentarily."

The report recommended that further studies examine the disposition of disturbance cases and "determine (a) what proportion of disturbance calls never results in violence, and (b) what characteristics, if any, of disturbance participants and situations indicate whether violence does or does not occur."

Calling for the development of a conflict intervention training program for police, the report said, "Although many

Continued on Page 7

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# LEAA Victim Survey Says Crime Stabilized in USA from 1974-75

Continued from Page 1

were the types of crime most often reported to the authorities. The rates of offenses reported to law enforcement agencies ranged from a high of 91.1 percent for motor vehicle theft to a low of 15.4 percent for household thefts of less than \$50.00, the report said.

The survey, conducted for LEAA by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, is the third in an annual series involving about 302,000 interviews a year to obtain crime rate comparisons for certain types of offenses.

The previous survey, for 1973 to 1974, noted that the commercial burglary rate increased by 11 percent, and the rates for larceny without contact between victim and offender rose 4.3 percent for individuals and 15.6 percent for households. However, the latest report found no significant rate changes for these crimes during 1974 to 1975.

Crime incidents during 1975 included an estimated 144,000 rapes, 958,000 robberies of persons, 1,233,000 aggravated assaults, and 204,000 completed commercial robberies. Over seven percent of the rapes involved the use of firearms, as did 18.5 percent of the personal robberies, 29.6 percent of the assaults and 63.8 percent of the commercial robberies, according to the report.

Only one clear-cut change in the victimization rate for all crimes of violence against persons for a specific population group was reflected in the new figures. There was a 12.6 percent drop in total offenses committed by males 20 to 24 years old, resulting largely from a 22.2 decline in aggravated assaults committed by that group.

Overall, aggravated assault showed a marginally significant decrease of about seven percent in the victimization rate for all ages from 1974 to 1975, the report said. However, this was offset by a rise of about eight percent in the victimization rate for

simple assault.

Although robbery victimization rates dropped among upper-income families, the survey found no significant change in the overall robbery rates for families in other income groups. Household burglary rates were also generally unchanged over the survey period, but there were lower victim rates in 1975 among white renters, whites with incomes of \$15,000 or more, and black homeowners.

Conducted under the supervision of LEAA's National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service, the crime survey findings are based on two personal interviews a year with each member of a representative national sample of approximately 60,000 households and 15,000 commercial firms. The statistics are designed to reveal the extent to which persons age 12 and over, households and businesses are victimized by crime.

The survey classifies rape, robbery, assault, and personal larceny as crimes against persons; categorized burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft as offenses against households; and considers robbery and burglary to be crimes against commercial establishments.

According to LEAA, murder and kidnapping are not included, nor are the so-called "victimless" crimes, such as drunkenness, drug abuse or prostitution. Commercial larcenies, such as employee theft and shoplifting, and crimes in which the victim participates, such as gambling, are also excluded.

Single copies of the report, entitled "Criminal Victimization in the United States: A Comparison of 1974 and 1975 Findings," can be obtained free from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, 950 L'Enfant Plaza, S.W., P.O. Box 24036, Washington, DC 20024. Multiple copies may be purchased from the U.S. Government Printing Office for \$1.25 prepaid.

## Supreme Court to Consider Case of Memphis PD Gun Policy

Continued from Page 1

arms] policy was constitutional," Caldwell said. "Some language in the opinion suggested deadly force was appropriate because the officers didn't know if they were armed."

Caldwell noted that there are "facts to the contrary" which indicate the police officers "clearly saw" that the escaping suspects were not carrying weapons. He added that one of the suspects did elude the police, but later turned himself in and received a probationary sentence.

Meanwhile, a St. Louis Post-Dispatch correspondent said that the Supreme Court's decision on the Missouri deadly force statute "brought immediate expressions of satisfaction from St. Louis area law enforcement leaders."

St. Louis County Police Superintendent G. H. Kleinknecht told the Post-Dispatch that his department's policy on the use of firearms would remain the same, adding that there is no need to change it in light of the court ruling.

Kleinknecht explained that the policy allows the use of a firearm in a situation where there is substantial danger of serious injury or death to persons, including police officers.

Chief Eugene J. Camp of the St. Louis

Police Department could not be reached for comment. Shortly after the Appeals Court decision was handed down last December, Camp had issued a temporary order to his officers to desist from shooting at burglary suspects or at vehicles fleeing from police unless the escaping suspects exhibit deadly force.

The order specified that burglars should not be fired upon "unless the suspect is armed with a gun, knife, club, pipe or any instrument capable of inflicting bodily injury and, most important, [unless] the suspect threatens the officer or other persons with harm."

While it is not yet known if the St. Louis department will ease the December restrictions, the executive director of ACLU's eastern Missouri branch, Joyce Armstrong, said that her group is "trying to convince them to maintain that policy."

Armstrong noted that the ACLU is filing a petition for a rehearing in the Missouri case and may become involved in the Memphis suit. However, she added, "It is doubtful if [police use of deadly force] will ever be a litigable issue."

Commenting on the Supreme Court's decision, the attorney said that the ACLU does not consider the Mattis case a moral victory, despite the fact that it brought the issue to national prominence.

PUBLIC FORUM

By K. N. BERRY

## Marijuana Law Reform: The Arguments Against

A short time ago, the Carter Administration came down squarely in favor of decriminalizing marijuana possession — the first presidential administration ever to take such a stand. The proposal, like Carter's pardon for draft dodgers, is likely to be ranked alongside other humane, compassionate gestures whose time has come. That is to say, sociologists, trendy clergymen and campus newspaper editors will love it. Even a fair quantity of crusty conservatives will shake their heads resignedly, and say "So what if the penalties are scrapped? They do not work anyway; let them go."

It is not as simple as all that. The arguments for the Carter proposal are strong. In my own view, however, the arguments against it are stronger still.

The rationale for removing the criminal penalties from marijuana use is mainly a pragmatic one. The Administration would have us know that it "will continue to discourage marijuana use." At the same time, criminal penalties that brand otherwise law abiding people for life are neither an effective nor an appropriate deterrent. The law is widely flouted. Some ten percent of Americans, according to a Health, Education and Welfare Department study, smoke pot on a regular basis. Given such realities, it is said, there is no sense in trying to enforce the present law; better just to go after the suppliers of marijuana.

This is the kind of practical, down-to-earth argument that appeals to many who regard tolerant apologists for the marijuana culture as so many crackpots.

An yet, on grounds that are just as practical and down-to-earth, there are problems with such an argument. How are you to say — and sound credible in saying — that while marijuana smoking is fine and legal, the supplying of marijuana is a no-no? This is to attempt a distinction that cannot exist in law, not for any period of time at least. The supplier and the user have to be treated alike, or else the supplier is entitled to sue for his rights under the United States Constitution.

There is still another practical objective to be lodged. How can we know, how can we be deep-down sure, that giving legal sanction to marijuana smoking will not, in the long run, make us less leery of more potent drugs? Yes, we still await final proof of a connection between pot smoking and heroin shooting. But by the same token, there is no contrary proof. It is at least as legitimate to suspect such a connection as it is to dismiss the whole idea. If there is doubt, then surely the prudent course is to move slowly. What's the hurry? Why lift the penalties when there is so much uncertainty as to the consequences of such a move? Because the law is so widely flouted, it is said, but that is no reason. It may be a pity that the law should be so rarely enforced.

But there is more substance to the marijuana laws than the penalties they contain — there is moral substance as well. The laws are tangible evidence of a moral attitude of disapproval.

To rub out these laws (apart, of course, from their application to sellers) would be to say that society no longer frowns on marijuana smoking; that, in fact, society regards it as benignly as a cup of coffee. This is not something, I suggest, that society should be saying. Why not? For the very excellent reason that if we legitimize marijuana, where does it stop? What substance, what drug do we next legitimize? Is there a line to be drawn? If so, where and why? These are considerations for the future, of course. No one argues that all we have to do is decriminalize marijuana use and overnight America becomes a land of heroin fiends.

The first step, however, toward easy tolerant acceptance of drugs is the withdrawal of social sanctions against them. This, alas, is precisely what the Administration proposes.

Naturally, the Congress of the United States cannot alter state laws, only Federal ones. But this hardly makes Carter's proposal any more palatable. The Federal government is the great model for the states. If Washington crumples up on marijuana, can the rest of the nation be far behind? That is the sad question to ponder as the moralist who is our President prepares to kick the marijuana laws in the head.

(K. N. Berry is the Chief of Police of Palestine, Texas.)

## Domestic Assaults Studied

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While many victims and offenders in training programs now exist, it is hoped that the studies recommended above will provide police officers with more precise kinds of information with which to define the situations they encounter."

According to a foundation spokesman, the study was undertaken because of the impact of domestic violence on both police and citizens. "Surveys consistently show that disputes and disturbances are the largest single category of calls that most police departments receive," the report noted. "Also, as potential homicide and assault producers, these situations are dangerous not only to the participants, more assaults on police officers occur during response to disturbance calls than in any other area of police work. More than 15 percent of the law enforcement officers killed in 1975 were responding to disturbance calls."

While many victims and offenders in domestic homicides are young, the study found they usually have a strong history of conflict, frequently have arrest records and also have been involved on several occasions in previous disputes or disturbances.

Other findings suggest that the presence of a firearm can be a strong indicator that violence will occur, that the background and attitudes of the victim are nearly as significant as those of the offender in determining the ultimate resolution of a disturbance, and that threats should not be taken lightly because they frequently foreshadow violent action.

Copies of the report, entitled *Domestic Violence and the Police: Studies in Detroit and Kansas City*, are available from the Communications Department, Police Foundation, 1909 K Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20006.



# Role Playing as a Police Training Tool

## An Interview with Chief R. Fred Ferguson of Salinas, Calif.

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Fred Ferguson began his career in police work in 1950 when he joined the Lynwood, California department. As he rose in rank he moved to other departments in Southern California, serving as sergeant and lieutenant in Downey and becoming chief in Covina in 1962. He served there for ten years, developing new methods of training officers to meet the human complexities of their job. From 1972 to 1977 he served as chief in Riverside. Ferguson is among the handful of police managers who have directed more than two departments, having recently accepted appointment as chief of police in Salinas.

Ferguson has earned a bachelor's degree with honors and a master's degree in public administration at the University of Southern California. His publications include the co-authorship of a leading text on police management and a range of professional articles. In 1975 the American Society for Public Administration gave him an award for his program of human relations training for police.

This interview was conducted for Law Enforcement News by Dorothy Guyot.

### I. Life as a Pseudo-Bum

LEN: Your best known training experience for police officers involved having them live on a skid row in Los Angeles for a few days. Since you were then chief of police in Covina, a middle class suburb without a serious problem of homeless alcoholics, what was the reason for this particular kind of training?

FERGUSON: The idea behind this project was to get officers thinking in terms of people as individuals rather than as groups — to get them to think that people are more important than things, that individuals are more important than groups. I wanted officers to begin to have that as a philosophy.

LEN: So, in a sense, the police officer's job makes him want to stereotype more than the rest of us because he is always meeting up with a lot of people and having to make very fast decisions. He wants to simplify life by putting people in these stereotypes.

FERGUSON: Not only does he want to, he is taught that in the beginning. He is taught that if he sees an expensive car driven by a guy who is dressed poorly and looks like he does not own the car, he should take a look and maybe he will recover a stolen car. Well, you do recover a lot of cars that way, but you make a lot of people mad in the mean time who were not doing anything. It's the same as if you see a person in a neighborhood where he does not belong and you begin shaking him down.

LEN: And you feel he does not belong because he is of a different race.

FERGUSON: That's the point. But police do solve a lot of crimes that way too, so you cannot fault that approach completely. There is a way, though, that you can speak to people that is acceptable. You still have to be suspicious and have to be doing your job as a policeman, protecting an area, but you do not have to do it in a way that degrades the people you are talking to.

You cannot really make an officer black if he is not black. There's no way you can change him that much. You can put him into a ghetto the way we put officers into the barrio and he might obtain an appreciation of black culture, but it's not the same. We fished around for a way to do that — really make a man into a minority of some sort, particularly a recognizable minority where he could pass. So we turned them into skid row bums. They are a minority, too, in Los Angeles where there is a large skid row section.

In our department we had a fellow who was a superb actor. He was a theatrical major in college and became one of my sergeants and a fine trainer. He actually trained these men how to panhandle and how to act like alcoholics. We put them down in teams of two and we left them there for as long as they thought they should be there for a few days.

LEN: Could a guy call up your office and say, "I've had enough?"

FERGUSON: Sure, and they did. I think most of them stayed for two days and nights, but every once in a while you would get a man who had really had enough in a hurry. It's very frightening down there.



Chief R. Fred Ferguson

The officers did not bathe or shave for two or three days before hand and we gave them three dollars to buy all their clothes from a pawn shop. We also gave them some props — a bottle of wine, empty bottles to return for money, or an old baby carriage to gather junk in. They hung around down there and lived in the rescue mission.

Even there they found a system. The people who were in the mission to make you feel good made you feel bad instead because they treated you like a bum. Even though these people were maybe only one step ahead of being a bum themselves, they were still ahead of it and they wanted you to know that.

Occasionally, fellows would get tired of the food at

bums are right. Maybe I don't beat up bums as a policeman but maybe some other policeman does." So when the police cars went by, my pseudo-alcoholic bums would feel very uncomfortable. They had become a little fearful.

One evening in a skid row parking lot that was about two-thirds empty, one of my men, Chris Thompson, decided the hell with it, and he started drinking his wine. He was not supposed to. The very next thing, a policeman had Thompson's hands against the wall and was searching him. Now Thompson had searched hundreds of people in the same manner, but he was so petrified that he could hardly talk. Although we had instructed all of them very carefully on what to do and what to say, Thompson said the first thing that came into his mind: "I'm a policeman on a field experience. Check my inside coat pocket and you'll find an ID." The policeman said, "Don't give me that."

LEN: Hadn't he been instructed to go through with the role?

FERGUSON: With whatever happened, they were told, just let it go. I told them, "I'd get you out, no problem." We had not anticipated that anyone would go to jail anyway, because they were not going to do anything wrong. They were just going to be there. Finally the officer did look in his pocket, but that fouled up the whole undercover aspect of our project, for all of the Los Angeles policemen would know we were there. So we had to pull our people off for a while.

When they came home I asked, "Thompson, why did you do that? You know you blew it."

"Yeah, I know," he said.

"Were you afraid to go down there and be booked or something?" He had been through a booking and jail experience.

"No, I wasn't afraid of that."

"What made you do it?"

"Chief, I thought I was going to be shot."

"Chris, did the man have his gun out?"

"No."

"Did he talk mean to you?"

**"Attitude is very important when someone is frightened. You let a fellow off the hook a bit by being a little nicer to him instead of being so damned businesslike."**

the mission and they would go to a normal restaurant a few blocks away. They would be thrown out — literally thrown out. They would say, "Look, we've got the money." The owners would answer, "We don't want you in here. You're bad for business." Or they would go into a grocery store and buy a few things and they would be followed around because everyone knows that bums steal. It may not be true, but everyone knows it just the same.

The pseudo-bums of mine were very quickly accepted by other skid row people. As long as you're awake and talking to them they will do anything for you, but as soon as you go to sleep they will steal anything you have — your wine especially. So the idea is not to go to sleep.

Another fact of life is that men down there are so drunk so often that they are just in oblivion. They fall over and hurt themselves or they're asleep and they roll against a broken bottle and get cut up. They always have big stories about how they got cut up. Normally they say they got beaten up by policemen, which is untrue. They keep saying that policemen want to beat you and shoot you because that is the only way they can get rid of you. So my men would ask them, "Did you ever get beaten up or shot?" And they would say, "No, but I know guys who were." "Did you ever see it?" we'd ask. "No, but they told me," or "This man disappeared and that had to be what happened to him." So they believed all kinds of things about policemen that were not true. It was similar to what we were trying to teach the policeman regarding all the things he believed about people that were untrue.

Our men became very uneasy with policemen down there after a few days. They began to think, "Maybe the

"No."

"What's the worst thing the man did?"

"He didn't smile."

"Hell, do you smile?"

"No, but I'm going to."

Attitude is very important when someone is frightened. You kind of let a fellow off the hook a little bit by being a little nicer to him instead of being so damned businesslike. That's the Jack Webb syndrome: "Just the facts, ma'am." The importance of a smile was a good thing for us to learn.

### II. Life in Jail

LEN: What was your first experience in getting your officers to take on a different role?

FERGUSON: About ten years ago, we were having a problem in Covina with unnecessary arrests. An officer would hold a conversation with a person who would refuse to identify himself. Maybe the person was in a neighborhood at 3 A.M. where he did not live, had a burglary record and we had had burglaries in that neighborhood. When he would not tell us anything we would throw him in jail. The next day we would find out that he had been dating some woman there who was married; he felt that he would be in more trouble if that came out than if he went to jail. If the arresting officers had taken a little more time, they could have brought out the whole story in the first place.

In another form of the problem, officers would pick up a person in a car that appeared not to be his. It would be a loan car from an agency or registered in somebody else's name. But if it looked like it might be stolen and the guy could not prove otherwise, he would

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**"The attitude of the officers was: 'Well, there's nothing wrong with going to jail overnight.' So we decided it might be interesting to have the officers go to jail for a while and see how that might be."**

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go to jail until the next day when everything would be straightened out.

We were after those officers to take a little more time, to try to bring the situation to a conclusion at the time of occurrence rather than putting someone in jail and having the situation go to the next day.

The attitude of the officers was: "Well, there's nothing wrong with going to jail overnight. That's not a very bad thing. We'll put him back on the street the next day. It's nothing." So we decided it might be interesting to have the officers go to jail for a while and see how that might be.

LEN: You wanted to have them see for themselves whether or not there was anything bad about it?

FERGUSON: Yes. We went through about 35-40 hours of training for a lot of things like this, such as in dealing with minorities. We were just beginning to deal with a new kind of minority in our community — the long-haired kid. The officers were not very sympathetic. Also, it was after the Watts riots and we were beginning to experience a little community shock when blacks would drive through the neighborhoods. We had no blacks living in town at that time, so people would get up in arms and try to get the officers to do something.

It was important that officers begin to deal with people who were different from themselves, understanding why they were different. It was a multipurpose kind of thing that we were doing. I hired two social scientists — very sharp guys who had been professors at the University of Southern California. I talked to them about the behavioral changes I wanted to make in these men. We then did a whole series of measurements, checking different kinds of things, looking for authoritarianism and other traits. After all the training, we could not measure any appreciable upgrading on all the psychological measures. The change came in the form of a great reduction in the number of complaints against officers and great reduction in the number of arrests for charges that were later dropped.

LEN: There was a change in behavior, although you could not measure the attitude change?

FERGUSON: You couldn't measure it in any of the tests that we had. We just couldn't come up with what we were after. The instruments weren't sensitive enough.

After the graduation exercise, we took the officers through the field experience. We booked them into jail in groups of four and kept them there for two days and one night. We brought them over to Riverside County Jail and nobody there knew who we were except the chief jailer. That was important because he had to pick up the fingerprint cards and the booking slips when the program was all over — we did not want any of our officers to have a record.

LEN: Were the participants all volunteers?

FERGUSON: This whole training program was for everybody but we did not put anybody in jail who did not want to go. Only one person refused to do it, and he later left the department. When we took these people to jail, we put four guys in the back seat of a patrol car, to put the prisoners together. They did not like being crammed in like that. They were all handcuffed with their hands behind them and they did not like that. Since it is a 40 minute ride to the county jail, by the time they arrived, they hated cops too. They said to the officers, "Come on, we're just playing around. This is an exercise." The officers answered, "To hell with you. You're prisoners." By the time they got here, the "prisoners" were really down on cops.

They were all taken in and booked as part of a burglary ring that we were working on in the area that had made it back to our department. That was our cover story. Our police women wanted to be booked as prostitutes. They thought that would be a real status symbol, but we couldn't figure out any reason to be working vice in the area, so they went in just like the rest. There is a large turnover in the jail population, and the jailers come and go too, so nobody there understood what was going on.

Each group was in jail for two days and a night and when it was over we sat around and talked with all of the supervisors and a lot of the jail personnel. The sheriff told the jail officers what we had been doing, and you

could see them turn white and their chins drop a yard. We really had not seen anything bad. We were treated as well as you can be treated in jail, but this was still a hell of a scary experience for the jailers. They were not happy about it at first.

### III. Life in the Barrio

LEN: In Riverside you worked in a city of 150,000 where many Mexican-Americans lived in a separate part of town, the barrio. Considerable violence had taken place there and the attitude of many officers was, "If it's Mexicans, let them shoot each other." How were you able to draw on your experiences in Covina to help officers in Riverside?

FERGUSON: We began a program in Riverside about three years ago when we canvassed several colleges in the area to ask about their courses on Mexican-American culture. The colleges told me that if I wanted to get my people into these academic programs they would just register in a regular course and they would learn something. But that was not what we needed. We needed some intensive training for men who are working in places where the folks were substantially different

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from themselves. We learned very quickly that the problem did not exist for just the Anglo officer, since the Mexican-American officers were middle class too. A person who has been away from the barrio very long has almost as much to learn as the Anglo.

In looking for someone who could put together an intensive training program, I found a psychologist and he in turn found a couple of other people who had lived with Mexican-Americans, an anthropologist and a sociologist. We began to work together to find out what we wanted to teach, where we wanted to go with the program, and what our goals were. The constraints were financial, so we decided on four hours a week for ten weeks plus field experience.

LEN: What were the main things that you wanted the officers to discover?

FERGUSON: Well, first of all we wanted to find out what the Chicano was, where he came from, where he was going, why he talked the way he talked, why he couldn't read or write, why he referred to the officer as a "pig," why he used a spray can to mark out his territory, as a sign to other gangs that "This is my territory, and don't come in or you'll get your head blown off."

LEN: Were youth gangs a serious problem in Riverside?

FERGUSON: These kid gangs go in and shoot up each others' cars and actually kill each other. They all have denim jackets which have a color on the back or an emblem and when they are wearing those they are looking for trouble.

We wanted our officers to understand the barrio a little closer. We wanted them to understand that there were 6,000 people in the barrio and that the most they could probably name as being troublesome was probably 60 or 70 individuals. Yet there is a tendency to generalize and say "All of those people over there are troublemakers." We wanted to break through the generalization. We wanted the officers to have some appreciation for the sounds of the words over there, the music that was going on over there, the food odors and that sort of thing. In that way it would not feel foreign to them when they walked there.

We put together a 40-hour course which really had the officers involved. It was like a sensitivity training session for a while because they were pouring out the abuse they had suffered in the barrio. Some still had buckshot under their skin where they had been hit.

LEN: How did you select officers to work with the Mexican-Americans?

FERGUSON: We selected a team that was ethnically mixed. Before I came to Riverside my predecessor had tried having Mexican-American officers work in the barrio, but it was horrible for the officers and the community. The Anglo policemen perceived that the Mexican officers were letting people off the hook by not en-

forcing the law. There was a separation at briefing sessions and an alienation within the department. The people of the barrio came down hard on the Mexican officers, saying, "Hey, we're your kind, how can you do this to us?" It was a very divisive situation both within the department and in the barrio.

For the training program we had some very good hooks by Mexican-Americans. During the discussions we brought in resource people who could speak from their experiences. Twice during the session we had field trips.

We went to a beautiful Spanish-style place up in the hills above Claremont, which trains young girls and boys of Mexican-American descent to become entertainers, waiters, chefs, and all. You eat family style, about ten people at a table. They rattle off the largest menu that you have ever heard in your life, each person orders every kind of food they want, and the waiters never write anything down. While the food is being prepared, they entertain you playing a variety of Mexican instruments. When dinner is over there is a play in Spanish at the playhouse. You get a brochure and follow it in English. When we went, the play was a lighthearted comedy

with a lot of hollering by parents and chickens running around the stage. When the play was over they had a fiesta. It was the most amazing experience.

LEN: So you exposed the officer to the best of Mexican culture.

FERGUSON: Right. Because the same odors, and the same cooking tastes and smells for the most part are coming across in the barrio. Then we had another interesting thing that we did. We had a small bus and we put the officers in the class in the bus and we drove them through the barrio with one of the officers acting as the tour guide. He pointed out all the things that happened. "Here's where we had the shooting. Here's the house where all the hypes live" all the way through the barrio. Then the officers came out and took a breather.

Next a Mexican-American got on the bus to be the new tour guide. "Over here is Mrs. Vasquez; her son is the only Congressional Medal of Honor winner in our city. . . . Over there is a man who never had children of his own, but he put 10 children through college. Two of them are judges, one's a dentist. . . . This is a very important spot because right here in 1907. . . ." The officers began to get a sense of history and they really got a culture shock because they did not know any of these things.

Then our idea was to go one step farther and get officers into Mexican-American homes where they could live for three days and three nights in order to try to feel some of the things that were actually going on there, to try to understand that there were good parents, parents who had good control over their children. If you ask any of the policemen, they will say that the Mexicans do not control their kids. So we made sure that they did see that there were Mexican-American families who did take care of their kids. They also thought all Mexicans living there were on relief, and that just wasn't true. We got them in with people who lived below the poverty level but who would not take ten cents from anyone.

LEN: How did you go about finding the families who were willing to have officers live with them?

FERGUSON: We were very fortunate; we had some help in town from Mexican-Americans who made the arrangements for us. It was very hard for the people who let us into their homes, because some of them were threatened by other people of the barrio. Each of the officers had some unique experiences while they were in there. Some of them very, very touching.

We had some orientation just before they went in so that the officers understood that they could not change the way people lived. They weren't to say one word, but to accept what was offered to them. They would undoubtedly get a bed, although they really wanted to sleep in the sleeping bags which they brought with them.

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**"If you look at training bulletins and manuals and you boil them down to their smallest component, you will find, in some variation, something that says, 'If A occurs, do B.' So when something occurs, they are like Pavlov's dogs."**

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On the first night, one officer realized that someone had to give up his bed for him. He had just fallen asleep and found it rather difficult because his family was four miles away and the food tasted different and the sounds were different from what he was accustomed to. Then he felt some movement in the bed beside him and he noted that he had a little four or five year old next to him. Of course, he realized what had happened since he had a four year old at home himself who used to crawl in bed with him when he had bad dreams. The little boy was semi-sobbing and was actually half asleep, so the officer calmed him down to the point where the little boy awakened. When the boy looked up and saw that white face he really shrieked. So the officer got him calmed down and just let him sleep there for the rest of the night. The next night when the kid crawled in he had no trouble and slept very well.

Each of the officers have had very moving experiences. One of them went to a beer party where the kids were under age. When his friends introduced this guy as a cop, the party stopped, because some of the guys were wetbacks, but we had it very clearly understood that nothing we saw would come out. And so when these youngsters finally did accept the officer they began to ask "Well, why do the policemen shake our ears down?" Most of these kids were lowriders, you see.

LEN: Could you explain just what a lowrider is?

FERGUSON: The cars are lowered down below the legal limit so that they are just bumping along the road. They have removed the seats so that they can just barely see over the steering wheel. And the steering wheels have been cut down; they're welded chains or whatever. These kids all wear these black navy watch caps, pulled down over their faces, and dark glasses. They ride around at night because they know they are going to get stopped by a cop. It is just a game with them. So they told the officer how they were hassled and he just did not believe them. So they insisted that he put on one of the caps and sit in the back seat of the car between two of them with another three in front. He began to wonder, "Where are all of my buddy cops to stop them?" Because they were

situation. In true reversal of roles concepts, like the skid row and jail experiences, nobody but you knows you are playing a role. All other people are acting to you exactly the way they would act toward someone who looks the way you do. So those are all experiences with strong impact.

In other kinds of role playing, where everybody knows its a role, then I try to use people who are professional or amateur actors or actresses on one side of it so at least their role is always coming across the way you want it. You give them enough variables so that whatever the other person comes back with they have some way of countering. I like to do that because it makes you stop and think. In doing that, the idea is to teach people that the basic problem may be the same but the solution has to be different.

LEN: What is it in particular about the police job that in your estimation makes role playing a good method of training?

FERGUSON: Police officers are called on to make many decisions that the average person is not called on to make. The police officer becomes so accustomed to making decisions that any time anyone asks him something, he gives them an answer — whether he knows the answer or not. I think that sometimes officers begin to lose the human side of where they are going. It is very easy when someone who works with you asks, "My wife is stepping out on me with my neighbor. What do I do?" Suppose you are a supervisor. You might say to the guy, "Hell, I'd throw my old lady out. I wouldn't put up with that for two minutes. Here's a lawyer's name, go call him." Well, tomorrow, he is back happy with his wife, but he cannot face you, the supervisor, because you told him to throw his wife out.

You have to use some techniques to get fellows to see the consequences of irrational decisions, or of decisions that they should not make at all, that really should be left up to the individual who comes to them. Officers need to learn that in decision making there is not just one way to do it.

Many, many officers that I have known through the years feel very comfortable with a manual, an operational

is the impersonality of interpersonal relations. I hate both of those things. I guess what I am dedicated to is training officers and supervisors. What you are doing when you meet a man for the first time is sizing him up for his long-range potential. If I see a man that I think has enough on the ball to become something in police work as an administrator, then I give him a lot more tough times and good times until we work through these things and he can see that he has to be flexible.

In Covina I was trying to train a new kind of police manager, someone who had a feeling for the total justice system. I assigned two captains on rotation to a whole range of agencies, to probation, parole, the prosecutor, the judge, the state prison, and even to welfare and mental health agencies. Inside the police department I gave them a variety of management jobs, taught them to listen to the people they work with. They also had to learn to make their own decisions.

LEN: In other words, you're trying to break with traditional concepts and develop a new style of police leadership?

FERGUSON: We try to train flexible leaders. We have taught them to use six or eight different styles of leadership. In my years in Covina I trained a number of men to be chief and five went on to be chiefs in other departments.

LEN: What do you think it is about police work today that makes flexibility more important than ever?

FERGUSON: Because rules to fit the occasion can hardly be made quickly enough any more, we have to develop thinkers. The cities are generally spread all over, and officers at the street level do not have the supervision that they need in a hurry. If they have to have supervisors making decisions for them, they are going to be in big trouble. They have got to make so many quick decisions now.

We try to build in some really good approaches so they have guidelines, and they're not out there just floundering around. We cannot tell them to shoot or not to shoot; we are not there. We cannot tell them to chase or not to chase; we're not there. So we build some approaches into it and then say "The decisions are on you." We really put it on their shoulders. We just cannot be there all of the time. We cannot make it so rigid that they stand there and get themselves hurt because the damn regulations say so.

LEN: It seems, then, that in police work supervision is going to be after the fact and the best supervision really comes in proper training before the fact.

FERGUSON: Of course. That is what we try to instill in the first line supervisor, the sergeant. Supervision and training are almost synonymous. The sergeant cannot ignore that. If he is not making an effort with these guys every single day, to make them the best of whatever it is he wants them to be, then he does not belong there. I have never abandoned that feeling as I've come up through the ranks.

**"Officers do not have the supervision that they need in a hurry. If they have to have supervisors making decisions for them, they are going to be in big trouble."**

doing things they should not have been doing. Finally a helicopter with a search light flew over and as one of the kids leaned out the window to see, his cap blew off. When they turned around to pick it up, they noticed that there were police cars all over the place. As it turned out there was a burglary in the area and the police thought that this car was going to pick up the burglars. So an officer came over and shone a light on them and questioned the kids a long time. The police finally let the kids go.

After they left, all the kids said, "See, we got such a hard time and we hadn't done anything." The officer said, "Now wait a minute," and explained the whole situation. They answered, "Yeah, but they never explained to us why we were stopped." So in his report the officer said, "I felt very funny about that night, and I still have some concern."

LEN: Did you see this concern reflected in their work afterward? Could they draw on this experience?

FERGUSON: With these individuals, yes. But remember these individuals who enter the home of a person are volunteers who are bright, educated, accepted men who are looking for new kinds of inputs and certain alternatives in trying to improve themselves. So you expect it from them anyway. The big problem was that just after this experience we got into some pretty big shootings over there and one officer lost his life. There was a lot of controversy so it wasn't the time to start putting officers back into the homes.

#### IV. Flexibility in Life

LEN: What are the special advantages you've found in using role playing as a training technique?

FERGUSON: I like role playing and I like reversal of roles a lot because you try to put the other person in the

manual. If you look at training bulletins and manuals and you boil them down to their smallest component, you will find, in some variation, something that says, "If A occurs, do B." So when something occurs, they are like Pavlov's dogs; ding, it is their stimulus and they react to it. A guy hits him and he hits him back. Every policeman knows that if somebody smacks him, he is hought and paid for, down he goes. Maybe that is not really what you as supervisor want the officer to do. But how do you teach a fellow judgment? How do you teach a fellow to use a different way of doing things sometimes? How do you teach a fellow to be flexible in his approach, so he is not always doing it the same way?

It is easier to do things the same way, especially in management when you are directing people. They like to follow a system to know the schedule: "If I'm late three times, I'm going to be docked." Or "If it happens one more time, I'm probably going to get a day off." But I don't think a police department should be managed that way.

I had an officer who was doing a lot of things that were wrong when I was in Covina. Most people in the department were pretty disgusted with him, but I had discrete information — he had a boy dying of leukemia. It took a year for the boy to die. I think some of his friends knew of his problem, but they did not know all about it. He was doing some things that other officers were getting punished for doing, and he wasn't. I was willing to take the heat for that because I realized the circumstances were different.

What I am really talking about is the adverse effects of the bureaucratic model. If you look at the principles that have been identified as part of bureaucracies, one of them is the system of procedures and rules. Another

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## BOOK NOTES

**Mass Media: New Weapon in the Crime Fighting Arsenal**

By JANET E. FISHMAN

Tony Schwartz is a wizard of the electronic age who has distinguished himself as a media advisor to Presidents Johnson and Carter as well as countless other politicians, corporations and educational institutions. At the May 20 symposium of the American Academy for Professional Law Enforcement, in a media presentation to some of the nation's leading law enforcement officials, Schwartz applied his expertise in communications to the problems of law enforcement and made some intriguing suggestions as to how the mass media can be utilized to "support, supplement and replace police."

During a recent interview with Media Watch, Schwartz outlined his original and provocative ideas concerning the power and functions of the media. This column will be devoted to an exploration of Schwartz's theoretical orientation and a discussion of the feasibility of applying it to law enforcement.

A key element in Schwartz's theory of communication is his stress on the auditory base of electronic media. He believes that television and film, as well as radio, tapes and records, have contributed to the radical transformation of the world from a visual-print base to an auditory base. The power of radio and television offer Schwartz cause for concern, inasmuch as he considers them to be "environmental media" — media which continually surround us and function differently from all other forms.

Much of Schwartz's research and writing has involved the exploration of how these media forms function and affect our lives. In his 1974 book *The Responsive Chord*,

Schwartz details "the resonance principle" of communication. He maintains that the process by which media stimuli affect the public is misunderstood. Those in media underestimate the extent to which a listener or viewer brings a wealth of information into the communication act. The problem faced by the communicator is thus not just to get his stimulus across, but rather to design a package of stimuli that "resonates" with information already stored within the individual, thereby providing the desired attitudinal or behavioral response. Such resonance takes place when the stimuli in communication evoke meaning in a listener or viewer. The intelligent use of media does not involve the one-way communication of messages, Schwartz says, but rather the structuring of messages able to strike a "responsive chord" in the receiver. Thus, to create effective communications, the initiator must understand the stored experiences of the desired audience, their communication environment and how the members of the audience use the media in their lives. After these factors are researched and analyzed, the communicator is ready to consider the content of his message. "The content of a message should be determined by the effect we want to achieve and the environment where our content will take on meaning," Schwartz contends.

Through the application of sophisticated social scientific research the police can use the media to facilitate crime prevention and control, according to Schwartz. He adds that the time has come for those in law enforcement to take advantage of techniques of communication and attitude change that have proven high-

ly effective in political campaigns and in commercial advertising. Schwartz suggests that a significant reduction in specific categories of crime could be achieved by a scientifically planned media campaign. Such an endeavor would rely upon extensive research into the dimensions of a specific crime as well as research into the attitudes of the criminal and the public toward that crime.

As an example, Schwartz points to the medical field and the ways in which it has been aided by the mass media. There have been numerous public service commercials, news programs and talk shows with medical themes — all of which have presented to the public a wide variety of medical information, from how to deal with bad breath to how to assist someone you observe choking or having a heart attack. Many educational and advisory functions formerly performed by physicians on a one-to-one

Continued on Page 12

**New Book Examines Effect of Police Job on Personality**

The University of Chicago Press recently published a book that attempts to analyze the effects of coercive power on the personality of police officers.

Written by William Ker Muir, Jr., a professor of political science, *Police: Streetcorner Politicians* focuses on how and why police officers turn good or bad based on their use of coercion.

Muir chronicles the development of 28 young police officers he interviewed regularly over the period of their first five years of police work in a sizable American city. He notes that the officers who became good professionals understood power and used it with little moral conflict.

*Police: Streetcorner Politicians* is being distributed by the University of Chicago Press and is available at selected book stores for \$15.00.

**New Publications from The Criminal Justice Center**

The following publications are now available from the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice

**Evidence Technician Program Manual** \_\_\_\_\_ # of Copies  
By Joseph L. Peterson and James H. Jones \$2.95

This manual examines the role of police officers and civilians charged with the responsibility of searching crime scenes for physical evidence and returning it to the forensic laboratory for analysis. The authors discuss five important aspects of developing an effective evidence technician program, including: selection and training of personnel, the physical resources needed for the processing of crime scenes, optimal organizational structures, effective field operations, and guidelines for developing meaningful evaluations. (89 pp.)

**Guide to Library Research in Public Administration** \_\_\_\_\_ # of Copies  
By Antony E. Simpson \$4.95

This book was especially written for graduate students, undergraduates, faculty and organizationally-based researchers, engaged in research in public administration. It includes material likely to be of considerable value to students in other specialties within the social sciences.

The major sources and inference tools which provide access to the literature of the field are cited and described and are discussed in the context of an overall library search strategy designed to solve any given research problem. (210 pp.)

**Grants and Grantsmanship** \_\_\_\_\_ # of Copies  
By Robert E. Gaensslen and Allanna Sullivan \$7.75

For many organizations, seeking external funding is becoming a matter of prime concern. Because of the present economic crunch, the programs and services of agencies are being cut and modified. Therefore "grantsmanship" is fast becoming a necessary skill. To help inform those in the criminal justice field of the intricacies involved in acquiring a grant, the Criminal Justice Center at John Jay College has reprinted "Grants and Grantsmanship," a three-part series published in LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS (16 pp.)

**Basic Legal Research in the John Jay College of Criminal Justice Library** \_\_\_\_\_ # of Copies  
By Antony E. Simpson \$1.50

Written to meet the particular needs of the John Jay College student body, this booklet presents discussion and descriptions of selected bibliographic sources appropriate for legal research involving federal, New York State and New York City law. Such tools as citators, digests and encyclopedias are discussed in depth. The booklet provides a valuable and concise introduction to legal bibliography and standard techniques of legal research. (42 pp.)

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**New Books on Review**

**Social Problems and Criminal Justice.** Emilio Viano and Alvin Cohn. Nelson-Hall. Chicago. 1975. 291 pp. \$14.00.

This is not a law enforcement text per se. *Social Problems and Criminal Justice* provides an introduction to social problems as they relate to the administration of justice; it is a guide to the social changes taking place throughout the United States and the response of the political system to these changes.

It is the author's premise that an understanding of social problems is basic to the formation of an equitable and just administration of the law: "a better understanding of social problems will prove an invaluable asset for the police officer who strives for professional performance and wants to be a part of the process of shaping a better society now and for the future." The authors' aim is twofold: to make the police officer aware of the main problems in society by providing a good store of factual knowledge about the problems in order to understand them, and to provide a sense of perspective. The writers point out

"The study of social problems upsets some people. A few interpret such discussion as an attack on their country,

and they react by vigorously denying that any problems exist or that there is a relationship between the problems and society's existing institutions and values."

Organizationally, the book is divided into four parts: Part One deals with socio-cultural problems, equality, alienation and the family. Part Two speaks to economic problems, poverty, white collar crime and the quality of life. Still another section examines deviance, personality problems, violence, crime and mental illness, while a fourth part discusses social control and the administration of justice.

One chapter examines what the authors call "overcriminalization" — another name for the laws which deal with so-called "victimless crimes."

"Simply stated," the authors contend, "several categories of conduct presently defined as criminal appear ill-suited to law enforcement, deterrence of proscribed conduct, and maintenance of respect for the criminal justice system among significant elements of the population."

The authors suggest a number of serious problems relating to enforcement of statu-

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# Urge Adoption of Standards for Police Use of Deadly Force

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other vehicle are using deadly force against the officer by means other than the vehicle."

In examining past research and observing practices in Birmingham, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City (Mo.), Oakland, Portland (Ore.), and Washington, the authors of the report found that many written firearms standards are not spelled out in a single document, but rather are scattered in bits and pieces among several

orders and bulletins. "Many of these policy statements are poorly organized and confusing," the report added.

Widely differing rates of shootings by police were found among different jurisdictions, but in most cases the report could not pinpoint the specific factors that were responsible for the differences. "In Kansas City, however, it was possible to document variations in kinds of shootings following the department's adoption of a rule prohibiting the shooting of juveniles except in

self-defense," the authors noted. "After the enactment of this regulation, the number of persons under 18 years old shot by police officers declined sharply."

Another finding noted that many departments tend to shy away from setting gun use standards that are much more stringent than those mandated by state statute because they fear increasing their vulnerability to civil suits. "In addition, police administrators have to cope with increasing police union opposition to the adoption of more restrictive standards," the report added.

Regarding the development of record-keeping procedures, the study found that many departments are beginning to identify and monitor officer conduct involving the use of excessive force, but added that it is often difficult to categorize shootings as "justified" or "unjustified" after the fact.

"Some shootings are clearly and unequivocally acts of self-defense," the report said. "Some manifestly fail to meet the requirements of law and local policy, or appear to have served no compelling purpose, in that no lives were saved and no dangerous felons apprehended. Many incidents, however, fall into a middle ground where one or two facts appear to be inconsistent with the officer's version of events."

While most shootings are called "justified" by departments, the study found that

very few are referred for criminal charges. "When an officer is formally charged in connection with an incident occurring in the line of duty, juries generally do not convict, perhaps because most witnesses are themselves participants and not impartial observers," the study noted.

In most court cases in which the officer is found innocent of an illegal action, the report observed that departmental discipline usually was limited to a verbal or written reprimand. It was further noted that "a formal review of shooting incidents by a civilian or part-civilian body does not in itself guarantee a fairer or more systematic resolution."

The report called on police executives to enforce existing gun use policies. "The commitment of police administrators to the enforcement of a policy is most visibly demonstrated by the way shooting incidents are investigated and by the way officers involved in unauthorized shootings are disciplined," the study said. "That commitment also is reflected in continuing efforts to identify members of a police department who are involved repeatedly in such incidents and in the follow-up action taken in those instances."

Copies of the report, entitled *Police Use of Deadly Force*, are available from: Communications Department, Police Foundation, 1909 K Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20006.

## Increased License Fees to Finance Tennessee Highway Emergency Services

Tennessee Governor Ray Blanton recently signed into law a bill which raises the state's driver's license fees in order to provide funds for an interstate highway emergency service program.

"The money will be used to restore and greatly improve the emergency service on the interstate highway," Blanton said after signing the recently passed legislation. "Troopers assigned to this program will have emergency equipment and training. They will have water, gasoline and air, first aid and other supplies to assist stranded motorists."

The money generated by the license fee hike, which amounts to an annual increase of one dollar per driver, will also fund the purchase of 210 patrol cars and finance longevity salary increases for state troopers.

Commissioner of Safety Joel Plummer said that the highway patrol plans to implement the emergency assistance program on November 25. "Beginning on this date a total of 96 specially trained and fully equipped state troopers will patrol the state's 950 miles of interstate highways on a 24 hour basis," he noted. "These men will attend eight weeks of Recruit School and an additional two weeks of classes to prepare them for their assignments."

The commissioner said that each trooper assigned to the program will be fully qualified as an Emergency Medical Technician and each unit will be equipped with a citizen's band radio. "Tennessee has an enviable record in traffic safety and we are the first in the nation to implement this type of service on our interstate highways," he added.

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## The New Weapon in the Crime Prevention Arsenal: Mass Media

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basis with patients have been taken over by the media. Now the nation's top doctors can speak to millions of people simultaneously, creating a better-informed public and freeing doctors from having to spend valuable time communicating basic information to patients.

A comparable media effort in the police sector could likewise free the police officer from many time-consuming and expensive public educational functions, Schwartz says. Research indicates that much police time is spent responding to citizen inquiries about issues ranging from home protection to rape prevention and emergency control. Schwartz asserts that far more people could be reached — and at a large saving of police time and money — by broadcasting "police-prepared" commercial spots dealing with a broad range of crime prevention issues. In this way, he says, the media can serve to "replace" the police.

The mass media can also be used in helping the police to apprehend criminals, Schwartz suggests. Television spots, for example, can be used with far greater effectiveness than post office circulars in identifying wanted fugitives. There have been several examples of local TV stations across the country broadcasting photographs of criminal suspects. Schwartz feels that if such broadcasts are found to be helpful, the police should then consider the use of paid media to achieve similar ends. The dollar-for-dollar cost of brief, strategically-placed commercial messages would be less expensive than the cost of the direct police effort that would be needed to elicit similar public participation in criminal apprehension.

Schwartz's most radical departures from the conventional wisdom of crime control are in the area of using the mass media to affect attitudes and behavior directly relating to crime. Schwartz's experience in ad-

vertising has taught him that "... We can affect the attitudes of people and that attitudes affect behavior. ... we can get someone who wanted to pull one election lever to pull another, we can get people to buy one product rather than another. ..." He argues that those in law enforcement can make extensive use of research into specific crimes and criminals and then utilize the findings to mount a creative media campaign to prevent these crimes. The research would include surveys of the criminal's and the public's knowledge of and attitudes toward selected crimes. Other research would cover a statistical analysis of the scope and cost of various crimes.

One of Schwartz's most innovative suggestions is that "media profiles," indicating "who listens to what, where and when," be constructed from surveys of those engaging in criminal behavior. The results of such research can give people attempting attitudinal and behavioral change the knowledge necessary to construct and place commercials designed to "strike a responsive chord" in the target population.

Schwartz understands that while law enforcement executives may find his ideas appealing, they may also feel that they simply do not have a sufficiently adequate budget for this kind of endeavor. However, Schwartz underscores the fact that his suggestions can effect large savings in police budgets by "supplementing, supporting and replacing" several functions which are more expensively — and less effectively — being performed by individual officers.

### WHAT'S ON YOUR MIND?

Law Enforcement News invites its readers to submit commentaries on any subject of current interest to the criminal justice community. All contributions should be sent directly to the editor's attention.



# New Book Releases for the Criminal Justice Library

Continued from Page 11

utes dealing with "victimless crimes." Among the arguments presented are:

¶ Laws that punish gambling, prostitution and drug offenses are difficult to enforce;

¶ The enforcement which does take place helps to diminish the sense of respect for the law, particularly among poor urban residents;

¶ Organized crime thrives on victimless crimes and inevitably police are corrupted;

¶ Enforcement difficulties have led police agencies to excesses in pursuit of evidence;

¶ Drug-related offenses account for over half of all arrests for serious crimes and the wisdom of attempting to cope with the narcotic problem within the framework of the criminal justice system is questionable;

¶ Police demoralization in victimless crime enforcement is traditionally high;

¶ And finally, society is inconsistent in dealing with this category of crime.

The authors argue that the U.S. is not a homogeneous group of people who are able to absorb, in melting-pot fashion, any deviant or different individual; rather the society is actually pluralistic. It is an illusion to maintain "that Americans share agreed on values easily enforceable against rebels, misfits, and different people."

The law enforcement officer is on the front line of order and justice in American society, confronted by social problems from which he cannot turn away. "He is forced to face persons whom the problems affect and he must know the issues. Therefore, the policeman must be a student of society; he must learn about and understand social problems; he must work toward their solution." This book provides the first step: a body of knowledge to which the reader can add his own set of values and contingencies.

—Daniel P. King

**International Terrorism: National, Regional, and Global Perspectives.** Edited by Yonah Alexander. Praeger Publishers. New York, 1976.

As former Ambassador to the United Nations Arthur J. Goldberg points out in the forward, this timely and worthwhile book makes "a commendable start toward filling a gap in contemporary scholarship by analyzing and interpreting, with objectivity and clarity, the many aspects of this serious problem, which is of importance to all who are deeply concerned with the maintenance of peace and justice both home and abroad."

The book is written by noted authorities who have spent many years researching and publishing books and articles related to terrorism. Indeed, this is no rapidly patched together piece of journalism meant to capitalize on the notoriety terrorism is receiving today; rather, it is a collection of studies attempting to give a historical, philosophical and political perspective to the many and seemingly disparate acts of political violence, which we label terrorist acts, that are taking place almost daily in some part of the world.

The editor gives equal attention in the book to terrorism in North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Russia and the Middle East. This breadth and diversity of scholarship is worthwhile reading for anyone interested in going beyond the single specific act of terrorism which daily newspapers highlight. The reader will also benefit from reading the excellent introduction to the book, which explains the

use of violence as a political or ideological method of achieving goals — seemingly the current popular way of waging war on the national or international scene.

The text also includes a chapter on International Terrorism and the United Nations, tracing international terrorist activity from the end of the First World War to the 1972-73 United Nations General Assembly session that addressed the terrorism problem. This final chapter seems fitting and appropriate as it highlights the importance and concern that the growing problem of political violence has attained. For those wishing to read more about terrorism, a comprehensive and up-to-date bibliography is included.

The editor, Yonah Alexander, is to be commended for this book; it will prove valuable to anyone wishing to learn more about the continual political terrorism that takes place throughout the world.

—Ronald McVey

**To Kill A Cop.** By Robert Daley. Crown Publishers, Inc. New York City. Hard-

cover, 308 pages. \$8.95.

In *To Kill A Cop*, Robert Daley, an accomplished author and former New York deputy police commissioner, presents a fast-moving, intriguing follow-up to his best-selling first book *Target Blue*, which provided an "insider's" account of the administration of Patrick V. Murphy, the well-known reformer who took over the reins of the New York department during the stormy Knapp Commission era.

*To Kill A Cop* continues to educate readers in the art of police politics, but does so from within the framework of a suspenseful and terrifying novel about a cadre of urban anarchists who plan to strike a critical blow to the American political process by assassinating the top leadership of the New York City police. The street guerrillas believe that inequality, oppression, and racism will stop when a series of debilitating assaults are leveled at the "men in blue."

The novel's protagonist is Earl Eischied, the tough and colorful Chief of Detectives

who is not above involving himself in various forms of corruption. However, the men on the force consider him a "cop's cop," a street-wise, methodical sleuth who sees himself as the only competent crime fighter in the entire police hierarchy. His struggles to maintain political power while trying to spearhead one of the department's most bizarre investigations make for a hard-hitting story that greatly resembles an authentic case from the early seventies. Daley has developed an extremely durable character in Eischied, although at times it is questionable whether Eischied's flamboyant style could survive in a quasi-military organization like the New York City Police Department.

It seems obvious from this new effort that Robert Daley is quickly becoming New York's answer to Los Angeles's Joseph Wambaugh — the undisputed top police novelist in the country — and readers can probably expect more police literature from this very talented writer in the near future.

—Thomas J. Ward

ANNOUNCING!

## Criminal Justice Center MONOGRAPHS

### Number 1: A Functional Approach to Police Corruption, by Dorothy Heid Bracey

Traditionally, explanations of police corruption and methods of controlling it have assumed that corruption is caused either by "bad men" or by "bad laws." Anti-corruption policies for reform, based on these causes, have not, however, succeeded in eliminating corruption. In this monograph, Professor Bracey examines corruption as a social pattern that, persisting in the face of extensive opposition, performs positive functions which are not adequately fulfilled by other patterns and structures. In outlining nine major functions of corruption, Professor Bracey stresses their relevance to the law enforcement field.

— # of copies @ \$1.25

### Number 2: The Psychosocial Costs of Police Corruption, by Charles Bahn

In this monograph, Professor Bahn examines the psychological and sociological causes and effects of corruption upon people in law enforcement. He gives particular attention to the vulnerability of police to corruption at the beginning of their careers and in middle age when family problems and social pressures promote corruptibility. He suggests that a process of socialization and institutional support be initiated to guard police officers against corruptive influences, particularly during the crises periods in their careers.

— # of copies @ \$1.00

### Number 3: The Role of the Media in Controlling Corruption, by David Burnham

The author, a Washington correspondent of the *New York Times*, attempts to examine how a reporter should look at the public and private institutions he is assigned to cover. Distinguishing between advocacy journalism and objective, descriptive reporting, Mr. Burnham recalls how his reports on police 'cooping' and on the New York City judiciary led him to conclude that corruption existed and had a profound effect on police. He concludes that a thorough, objective reporter should establish a relationship with police to help them and the media to expose and control possible corruption.

— # of copies @ \$0.75

### Number 4: Police Integrity: The Role of Psychological Screening of Applicants, by Allen E. Shealy

Using a psychological test battery, Professor Shealy attempts to determine whether police integrity is at least partly determined by personality characteristics that are present when a recruit is hired and whether inpropriety is in part a function of the personality type that is attracted to police work. The test battery consisted of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator, the Strong Vocational Interest Blank, and a biographical inventory. More than 850 applicants to 15 law enforcement agencies were tested; later 350 of these applicants who were hired were retested. The results of Professor Shealy's tests indicate that police applicants can be effectively screened to reduce the number of police officers who will be predisposed to corruption.

— # of copies @ \$1.00

### Number 5: A Police Administrator Looks at Police Corruption, by William McCarthy.

Writing from the perspective of a retired First Deputy Commissioner of the New York City Police Department, Mr. McCarthy surveys police corruption from the time he was a rookie in 1939 to the Knapp Commission scandals in the early 1970s when he commanded the Organized Crime Control Bureau. He outlines in detail how a police chief and his investigators should initiate investigations of departmental corruption, what areas of activity should be examined, and how to expose effectively corrupt activity. Particular attention is given to the use of a department of internal affairs and "turn-arounds," police who expose law enforcement corruption.

— # of copies @ \$1.50

### Number 6: Developing a Police Anti-Corruption Capability, by Mitchell Ware

Noting that a police department must daily process complaints about misconduct and corruption, the author stresses the need for competent internal investigations and for the establishment of an internal affairs unit. Mr. Ware, who is a Deputy Commissioner of the Chicago Police Department, outlines the goals of a police investigation and details the use of rules and regulations to increase police accountability. Particular emphasis is placed upon the police chief's responsibility to uncover law enforcement corruption in his community and to combat misconduct within his own department.

— # of copies @ \$1.25

Prepared under a grant from the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, L.E.A.A., Department of Justice

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# Current Job Openings in the Criminal Justice System

**Intelligence Analyst.** The Intelligence Bureau of the New Jersey State Police is soliciting resumes from individuals interested in pursuing a career in organized crime intelligence analysis. This field of specialization focuses on the analysis of raw organized crime data from both a strategic and tactical perspective.

The applicant is required to demonstrate proficiency in basic analytical techniques and be capable of conducting original research. Minimum basic requirements include graduation from a four year college or university, preferably with a degree in economics, statistics, sociology/criminology, psychology or political science. Advanced degrees are desired.

Resumes should be sent to: Captain J. Dintino, Intelligence Bureau, Box 7068, West Trenton, NJ 08625.

**Deputy Director, Department of Public Safety.** Cornell University in Ithaca, New York is seeking an individual to take charge of all staff auxiliary and administrative functions for a department of over 100 personnel, following policies set by the director. Successful applicant will be responsible for all management functions in that area.

Applicant must have a bachelor's degree in law enforcement or business management, plus five years of supervisory and/or management experience in law enforcement, preferably in a university setting. Salary will be in the high teens, and excellent fringe benefits will be provided.

Send resume, including salary history, to: William E. McDaniel, Director of Public Safety, Cornell University, G-2, Barton Hall, Ithaca, NY 14853. Filing deadline is June 30, 1977.

**Director of Institutional Safety.** Eastern Connecticut State College in Willimantic has an opening for an individual who will be responsible for the organization, administration, operation, and control of the school's campus security force. Other duties will include running safety programs and ensuring the college's compliance with established safety regulations and procedures.

Candidates should have training and experience in college security work, meet DSHA standards, and be well versed in criminology and criminalistics, forensics, jurisprudence, law enforcement, crowd control, drug control, campus rights and responsibilities, and police science. Successful applicant will set up and carry out a training program for campus security officers to maximize their effectiveness and to make greatest possible use of state and municipal training facilities.

A bachelor's degree or equivalent experience is required, but a master's degree in criminal justice or a closely related field is preferred. Salary will be commensurate with ability, training and experience.

Send application by June 7, 1977 to: Search Committee, Director of Institutional Safety, c/o Dr. Robert W. Mesham, Dean of Student Affairs, Eastern Connecticut State College, Willimantic, CT 06226.

**Criminal Justice Faculty Position.** This permanent appointment is offered by the University of Houston Downtown College starting September, 1977. Duties include the teaching of undergraduate law courses.

Candidates must have L.L.B. or J.D., with M.A. or Ph.D. preferred. A minimum of five years experience with a criminal justice agency and three years teaching experience in a college or university is also required. Salary has been set at \$14,000 to \$17,000 for nine months.

Applications should be addressed to Warren Whitton, Chairman of Criminal Justice Division, University of Houston Downtown College, No. 1 Main Street, Houston, Texas 77001. Closing date for applications is July 1, 1977.

**Faculty Positions.** Two openings are available at New York's State University College at Utica/Rome. The first involves teaching upper division courses in the administration, organization and management of criminal justice agencies. Successful candidate will work with operating law enforcement personnel in the development of seminars and workshops related to their needs. The second position involves teaching upper division college courses in criminal justice with particular emphasis on corrections.

Experience and degree requirements for the first job include doctorate in criminal justice, public administration

or related field. ABD will be considered if field operating experience is strong. A minimum five years of law enforcement administrative and supervisory experience is also required. Candidate with both college teaching experience and field experience is preferred.

A doctorate is preferred for the second position, but lesser preparation will be considered if field operating experience is particularly strong. Other qualifications include supervisory or administrative experience indicative of a thorough knowledge of the corrections field including traditional and current practice and experimental theories and programs.

The rank of both positions will be at the Assistant or Associate Professor level. Salary will be negotiable.

Applications should be sent to: Edward J. Sabol, Dean, State University College at Utica/Rome, 811 Court Street, Utica, NY 13502.

**Criminal Justice Instructor.** Offered by Sauk Valley College in Dixon, Illinois, this position involves teaching, student advisement and job placement, part-time faculty assistance, and community involvement.

The successful candidate will teach a full course load as described in the Sauk Valley College-Faculty Association Contractual Agreement. This includes one day of instruction per week at an educational institution 44 miles from the main campus, as well as specific class assignments made by the school's director of public safety education.

Other duties include assisting students in their search for jobs, assisting part-time faculty members with any instructional, advisement, or other academic matter, and visiting criminal justice agencies, secondary schools, and social agencies in an effort to improve communication between those agencies and the college.

Applicants should have three to five years varied work experience within a segment of criminal justice, proven teaching ability, and an earned masters degree in criminal justice, public administration, correction, or a related area. Rank will be based upon qualifications. Starting salary range has been set at \$9,850-\$14,725.

For more information, contact: Director of Public Safety Programs, Sauk Valley College, Dixon, IL 61021. For applications write to the Dean of Career Education at the same address.

**Faculty Position.** Shelby State Community College in Memphis, Tennessee has a position available in its Department of Criminal Justice. Successful candidate will teach police science courses beginning in September, 1977.

Applicants should have three to five years of field experience in criminal justice, law enforcement, security, criminalistics, or administrative background with a law enforcement agency. A master's degree is mandatory for this position, and teaching experience is desirable. Salary will be commensurate with education and experience.

Submit resume to: W.W. Wannamaker, Chairman, Department of Criminal Justice, Shelby State Community College, P.O. Box 4568, Memphis, TN 38104. Deadline for filing is July 1, 1977.

**Chairman, Department of Criminal Justice.** The University of Alabama in Birmingham has announced the availability

of the position of chairman at the associate or full professor level beginning in the Fall term.

Applicants should possess a Ph.D. or equivalent with extensive administrative and teaching experience. Salary and fringe benefits are competitive.

Send vita and references to: Dr. Tom Sullivan, Chairman Search Committee, Department of Criminal Justice, University of Alabama in Birmingham, University Station, Birmingham, AL 35294. Deadline for receipt of applications is July 1, 1977.

**Rural Court Coordinator.** The Alaska Court System requires an individual who is willing to assume this Anchorage-based position which requires extensive travel and long hours to provide legal and educational support to rural courts throughout Alaska.

Requirements include: B.A. and graduate degree, with law degree preferred, minimum two years of appropriate experience in such areas as legal research, teaching, program or criminal justice administration. Successful candidate must be able to explain law and legal procedure to a lay audience. Salary range has been set at \$30,408 to \$36,576.

Send resume, sample of writing and college transcript (if available) to: Susan Miller, Alaska Court System, 303 K Street, Anchorage, AK 99501. Filing deadline is July 1, 1977.

**Assistant Professor, Criminal Justice Program.** This position, offered by the Florida Technological University in Orlando, is available for Fall, 1977 in the criminal justice program of the school's Department of Public Service Administration.

Candidates must have a master's degree in public administration or criminal justice, however, a Ph.D. is strongly preferred. Other requirements include three or more years of practical experience in administrative capacities with law enforcement or corrections agencies and a record of achievement in the field. Salary range is \$10,000 to \$15,000.

Apply to: Dr. N. Gary Holten, Coordinator, Criminal Justice Program, Florida Technological University, Box 25000, Orlando, FL 32816.

**District Court Administrator.** The North Central Regional Office of the National Center for State Courts is offering this new position in a five-county judicial district in eastern Iowa. Successful candidate will assist the chief judge in all areas of court administration.

Qualifications include formal academic training in judicial, public, or business administration; and recent, progressively responsible experience in court administration. Equivalent credentials will be considered. Salary will range from \$16,000 to \$20,000.

Resumes should be sent by June 30, 1977 to: National Center for State Courts, North Central Regional Office, Suite 2208, American National Bank Building, St. Paul, MN 55101.

**Graduate Assistantships in Law Enforcement.** Southern Illinois University's Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections is offering a number of these positions beginning on September 1, 1977. Duties include teaching and/or research in law enforcement.

The school's new law enforcement concentration in its M.S. program sponsors these graduate assistantships. Tuition waivers and salary will be provided according to the university scale for studies leading to the M.S. degree. Closing date for the Fall, 1977 semester is August 10, 1977.

Send inquiries to: Dr. Fred Klyman, Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901.

## Administration of Justice Faculty Wanted

Rockhurst College, Kansas City's Jesuit College, has an immediate opening for a full-time faculty member in administration of justice. Qualifications: law degree or doctoral candidacy, with some criminal justice experience, especially police work. Responsibilities include undergraduate teaching, possibly some graduate teaching, academic advisement, preparation of short-course and symposia. Salary: competitive for a nine month appointment. Consulting with the criminal justice system is highly encouraged. Teaching experience a must, and is preferred in the following areas: police community relations, criminal process, police organizational behavior, management. Send resume and teaching references to: Rev. A. James Blumeyer, S.J., Dean, Rockhurst College, 5225 Troost Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri 64110.

## JOB ANNOUNCEMENTS

*If your department, agency or educational institution has any job openings in the criminal justice field, we will announce them free of charge in this column. This includes administrative and teaching openings, civil service testing dates, and mid-level notices for local, state and Federal positions.*

*Please send all job notices to Jon A. Wicklund, Law Enforcement News, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019.*



June 27-30, 1977. International Conference: The State of Prisons. To be held at the University of Kent in Canterbury, England. For further information, write: John C. Freeman, Faculty of Laws, University of London, King's College, Strand, London, WC2R 2LS, United Kingdom.

June 27-July 1, 1977. Short Course for Defense Lawyers. Presented by the Northwestern University School of Law. Fee: \$225.00. For details, write: Prof. Fred Inbau, Northwestern University School of Law, 357 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, IL 60611.

June 27-August 5, 1977. Summer Course: Crime Scene Photography - Videotape. Presented by San Jose University. Cost of course: \$108.25. Write: Continuing Education - Summer Session, JC-136B San Jose University, San Jose, CA 95192.

June 30-July 3, 1977. National Youth Workers Conference. To be held in Bloomington, Indiana, by the National Youth Alternatives Project, LEAA's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and several other youth service agencies. Total room, board and registration is \$80.00. Write: NYAP, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

July 5-24, 1977. The Fourth Institute on Drugs, Crime and Justice in England. Presented by American University at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, University of London. Total cost: \$765.00. Participants should make their own transportation arrangements to London. For further information, contact: Dr. Arnold S. Trebach, Director, Institute on Drugs, Crime and Justice in England, Center for the Administration of Justice, The American University, Washington, DC 20016. (202) 686-2405.

July 5-29, 1977. Institute in Radical Criminology. Conducted by New York University's Department of Sociology. Courses include: "Recent Advances in British and European Radical Criminology," and "The New Criminology and Criminologists of the Chair." Tuition for each course is \$432. For details, write: Professor David Greenberg, NYU Graduate School of Arts and Science, Department of Sociology, 19 University Place, Third Floor, New York, NY 10003.

July 11-15, 1977. Training Course: Analytical Investigation Methods. To be held in Miami, Florida by Anacapa Sciences, Inc. Fee: \$295.00. Write or call: Dr. Douglas H. Harris, Anacapa Sciences, Inc., Post Office Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102. (805) 966-6157.

July 11-15, 1977. Summer Course: Analysis of Urban Service Systems. Conducted by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge. Tuition: \$525.00. For information, write: Director of Summer Session, Room E19-356, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA 02139.

July 11-15, 1977. Corrections Supervisor Training Course. Presented by the Southeast Florida Institute of Criminal Justice in Miami. For details and registration, contact: Miami-Dade County Community College, North Campus, 11380, N.W. 27th Avenue, Miami, FL 33167.

July 11-15, 1977. Surveillance and Mechanical Apparatus Training Program. Presented by the Macomb Criminal Justice Training Center. For information, write:

Harry Kinne, Macomb Criminal Justice Training Center, 16500 Hall Road, Mt. Clemens, MI 48044.

July 11-15, 1977. Summer Workshops: Arson Investigation, Victim-Oriented Sex Crimes Investigation and Juvenile Justice. Conducted by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College in cooperation with the Pinkerton Foundation. Registration fee of \$90.00 for each separate course includes all instructional materials. Special room rates are available. For complete information, contact: Harry O'Reilly, Criminal Justice Center, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. (212) 247-1600,06.

July 12-15, 1977. Legal Issues in Corrections Workshop. To be held in Denver, Colorado by the Correctional Law Project of the American Correctional Association. Additional information can be obtained from: Richard Crane, Project Director, Correctional Law Project, 4321 Hartwick Road, Suite 212, College Park, MD 20740.

July 13-15, 1977. Locks and Safes Crime Prevention Course. Presented by Southwest Texas State University. Contact: Deputy Director, Texas Crime Prevention Institute, Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos, TX 78666. Telephone: (512) 392-0166.

July 17-30, 1977. Criminal Justice Study Tour of Lincoln and London, England. Presented by Chapman College's Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice. Program is limited to 15 students who are required to enroll for three units of college credit. Fee of \$695.00 includes room, breakfast, field trips, guest speakers, teaching materials, and tuition. Air fare is not included. For more information, write: Dr. John P. Bruber, Department Head, Sociology and Criminal Justice, Chapman College, 333 North Glassell Street, Orange, CA 92666.

July 18-22, 1977. Impact Assessment and Evaluation of Crime Prevention Programs. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute in Louisville, Kentucky. More details can be obtained from: Admissions Coordinator, National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Police Administration, Shelby Campus, University of Louisville, KY 40222.

July 18-22, 1977. Summer Course: Implementation and Management of Urban Systems Innovations. To be held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge. Consult: July 11-15.

July 19-21, 1977. Precision Driving Training Program. Presented by the Macomb Criminal Justice Training Center in Mt. Clemens, Michigan. For mailing address, see: July 11-15.

July 25-28, 1977. Prosecutor's Institute Summer Session. Conducted by the Delaware Law School of Widener College at the Sheraton-Brandywine Inn in Wilmington. Information concerning the institute may be obtained from: E. Ned Hund,

Assistant Dean, Delaware Law School of Widener College, 2001 Washington Street, Wilmington, DE 19802.

July 25-29, 1977. Summer Workshops: Investigating Child Abuse Cases and A Police System for Addressing Crimes Against the Elderly. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. For contact information, consult: July 11-15.

July 25-29, 1977. Workshop: Management of the Investigative Function. To be held in Kansas City, Missouri by the IACP's Professional Development Division. More information is available from: Ray Garza, Police Management and Operations Divisions, IACP, 11 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20760. (301) 948-0922.

July 25-29, 1977. Crime Prevention Institute: Basic 40 Hour Course. Presented by Southwest Texas State University. Fee: \$250.00. Consult: July 13-15.

July 27-29, 1977. Summer Conference: Policy Alternatives in the Control of Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse and Smoking. Conducted by the Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Institute at the University of Washington in Seattle. Details can be obtained from conference coordinators: Roger A. Roffman, Division Head for Training, or Paul A. Pastor, Jr., Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Institute, University of Washington, NL 15, Seattle, WA 98105.

August 1-5, 1977. Short Course for Prosecuting Attorneys. Conducted by Northwestern University School of Law in Chicago. Registration fee: \$225.00. Consult: June 27-July 1.

August 1-September 2, 1977. Investigator's Course. Institute on Organized Crime. To be held in Miami, Florida by the Metropolitan Dade County Public Safety Department. Fee: \$300.00. Further information is available from: William Duaman, Institute on Organized Crime, Biscayne College, 16400 NW 32 Avenue, Miami, FL 33054. (305) 625-2438.

August 2-4, 1977. Crime Prevention and Organizational Change - A Workshop for Campus Security and Police Administrators. Presented by the University of Louisville. Fee: \$75.00. For complete information, contact: Daniel P. Keller, Director, Department of Public Safety, University of Louisville, 2024 S. Bronk Street, Louisville, KY 40208. Telephone: (502) 588-6111.

August 2-5, 1977. Workshop: Legal Issues in Corrections. To be held in San Francisco, California by the Correctional Law Project of the American Correctional Association. For details, see: July 12-15.

August 7-12, 1977. 25th Annual International Seminar of the International Association of Auto Theft Investigators. To be held in Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Details of the complete program and a list of speakers are available from: R.C. Van

Raalte, Program Chairman, Box 584, Arlington Heights, IL 60006.

August 8-19, 1977. Middle Management Seminar. Conducted by the Southeast Florida Institute of Criminal Justice in Miami, Florida. Consult: July 11-15.

August 15-November 4, 1977. Administrative Officers Course. Presented by the Southern Police Institute in Louisville, Kentucky. Registration fee: \$800.00. Single Dormitory Room: \$300.00. Books: \$250.00. Fees do not include travel, meals or incidentals. Contact: Director, Southern Police Institute, School of Police Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40208. (502) 588-6561.

August 21-24, 1977. Fourth Annual New England Seminar in Forensic Medicine. Conducted by Colby College in Waterville, Maine. Fees: \$230.00 for the on-campus registrant, \$190.00 for the registrant living off-campus. For details, contact: Robert H. Kany, Director, Division of Special Programs, Colby College, Waterville, Maine 04901.

August 22-26, 1977. Short Course: Analytical Investigation Methods. To be held in Santa Barbara, California by Anacapa Sciences, Inc. Fee: \$295.00. For mailing address, consult: July 11-15.

August 22-26, 1977. Special Weapons and Tactics Training Program. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice of Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$125.00. For further information, contact: Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve Law School, Cleveland, OH 44106. (216) 368-3308.

August 22-26, 1977. Workshop: Management of the Traffic Function. To be held in St. Paul, Minnesota by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. For mailing address, see: July 25-29.

August 22-September 2, 1977. Firearms Instructors Course. Conducted by the Smith & Wesson Academy in Springfield, Massachusetts. For full information, write: Charles E. Smith, Director, Smith & Wesson Academy, 2100 Roosevelt Avenue, Springfield, MA 01101.

August 25-26, 1977. Seminar: Coping with Collective Bargaining. To be held in Orlando, Florida. Follow-up seminars will be conducted throughout the state in October, January and March. For further information, contact: Conference Coordinator, PSRI, P.O. Box 40095, St. Petersburg, FL 33743.

August 29-31, 1977. Rape Investigation Course. To be held at the Radisson Denver Hotel in Denver, Colorado by Theotom Institute. Fee: \$225.00. For details about this or other courses, contact: Michael E. O'Neill, Vice President, Theotom Institute, 1737 North First Street, Suite 590, San Jose, CA 95112. (408) 294-1427.

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Due to a mailing delay, the required copyright information on Isidore Silver's recent "Book Notes" column was not received in time for publication. The article, entitled "Crime and Conventional Wisdom," was published by permission of Transaction, Incorporated from *Society*, Vol. 14 No. 3. Copyright 1977 by Transaction Incorporated.



# TV Cop Shows Said to Offer Education Medium for Criminals

Continued from Page 1

tional improprieties committed by TV lawmen, it focused on the role of television as an educational media for criminals, noting that cop shows have become a "college of criminal instruction."

"One thing that may be confusing to students is the thought that criminals would be the most likely source of this information," an NCCB announcement said. "Curiously, however, policemen are often used as teachers in various techniques for abusing the law."

After monitoring each of the three major networks for one week over a three-week period, the study determined

that NBC would have to go to prison for 1,485 years if the network were convicted of every criminal act it portrayed in prime time.

"That makes them our candidate for graduation in the first degree from the TV College of Criminal Instruction," said NCCB Chairman Nicholas Johnson. "Viewers ought to know that prime time is also crime time."

In projecting its one week TV crime figures over an entire year, the study found that NBC would have approximately 77,000 punishable years of crime, CBS would have about 56,500 and ABC would have an estimated 50,500 years in prison.

Completed by a group of law students under the direction of Vaughn A. Carney, an associate professor of law at Howard University Law School in Washington, the study used the California Penal Code as its standard measurement because it is considered one of the more up-to-date state codes, according to NCCB.

A tongue-in-cheek announcement from the citizen's group suggested that viewers write the networks to request credit for the criminal instruction that police dramas provide. "Viewers should provide written evidence that they remember enough of the crime that they could repeat it in their own community for local credit," the announcement said.

"Assault and battery was the most widespread area of instruction with a total of 135 examples by the three networks in their individual sample weeks," the announcement added. "Those signing up for Kidnapping 007 could have quietly taken their notes on the total of 17 units of instruction in seminars from 'McCloud' to 'Rich Man, Poor Man II' and 'Hawaii Five-O.'"

## Legal Speed Limit Of 90 Due for USA Next Year

American motorists will soon be legally entitled to drive at 90, according to Commissioner Glen Craig of the California Highway Patrol.

Craig explained that when the United States starts converting to metric figures next year 90 kilometers per hour will be the equivalent of the present 55 miles-per-hour national speed limit.

Commenting on the Patrol's speed limit awareness program that was conducted throughout May, the Commissioner said, "For those drivers who may not have responded to the 55 m.p.h. voluntary compliance campaign, we thought they might react favorably to the idea that they can drive 90 — kilometers per hour that is."

Craig noted that the benefits are identical. "At 55 m.p.h. or 90 k.p.h., the life-saving and fuel conservation advantages are the same," he said.

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## New Products for Law Enforcement

Items about new or modified products are based on news releases and/or other information received from the manufacturer or distributor. Nothing contained herein should be understood to imply the endorsement of Law Enforcement News.

**VEHICLE FOLLOWER** — Law Enforcement Associates' Model 1012 vehicle surveillance system consists of an all solid-state total-power degenerate interferometer receiver, a pair of quadraloop antennas, and a solid-state crystal controlled transmitter.

Designed along the lines of a modern rocket tracking system, the device features meter read-outs as well as an audio signal. A relative direction meter continuously indicates the direction of the vehicle under surveillance, while a relative distance meter and an intermittent tone disclose distance.

Although the range of the system depends upon the terrain in which it is utilized, the manufacturer notes that the nominal distance is between two and 10 miles in most cases.

The system's receiver has a three channel capability, and its transmitter is available in three different models, including a 100 milliwatt unit with a seven inch vertical whip antenna, a 200 milliwatt unit and a one watt unit that operate into a 50 ohm load. All three transmitters can be magnetically mounted to the vehicle under surveillance.

For more information, write or call: Law Enforcement Associates, Inc., 88 Holmes Street, Box 128, Belleville, NJ 07109. (201) 751-0001.

**SIREN CONTROL SYSTEM** — The Si-tron public safety package combines an advanced power control switching console and an electronic siren/public address amplifier. Both units feature pushbutton operation and can be mounted and used separately or stacked for maximum use of space.

The PC 75-A control console is capable of 21 programmable combinations to accommodate the most complex installa-



tion requirements. Any combination of emergency lights and warning devices can be controlled through the unit's four heavy duty relays.

The SPR 75-A amplifier employs state-of-the-art design using the latest integrated circuitry, along with a high-efficiency toroid output transformer. Featuring five distinctly different siren signals, the unit may be used with existing 58 watt speakers or will produce up to 200 watts when connected to two high-power speakers. By switching on an simplified control head, the siren becomes a powerful public address system.

Literature on the package is available from: Unity Manufacturing Company, 1260 North Clybourn Avenue, Chicago, IL 60610.

ola Teleprograms' new release, "Investigation of Rape," details the step-by-step procedures necessary to insure that proper evidence is accumulated and that essential psychological and medical aid is rendered to victims in rape cases.

The 24-minute presentation features instruction in crime scene search and evidence collection techniques, victim interview methods and hospital procedures.

The film is available for sale or rent in both a 16mm color/sound format and a ¾" U-matic videocassette. For more information or to arrange for a preview, contact: Motorola Teleprograms, Inc., 4825 N. Scott Street, Suite 23, Schiller Park, IL 60176. (800) 323-1900.

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